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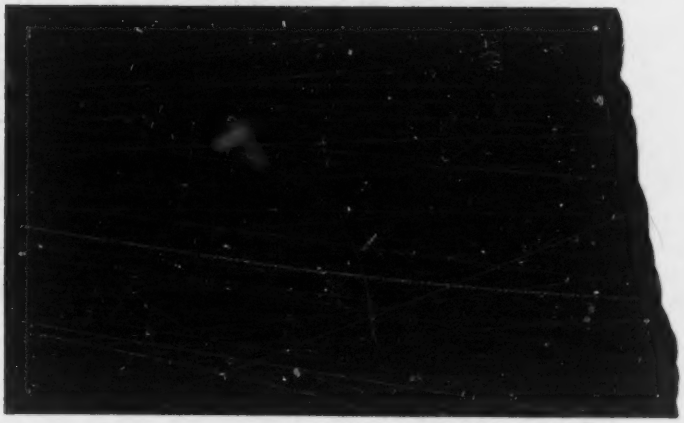

Office of the Attorney General

Criminal Justice Training & Statistics Division

Robert O. Wefald
Attorney General

NORTH DAKOTA
CORRECTIONAL
FACILITIES REPORT
1982

North Dakota Correctional Facilities Report, 1982

data collected and processed
through the
North Dakota Jail Information System (NDJIS)

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October, 1983

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The data upon which this report relies is furnished by the county and city jail administrators and officers from all over the state. Their willingness to cooperate in recording and transmitting the jail register data is what makes this report possible.

The format of this 1982 report is a repeat, for the most part, of the 1981 report. Much of the material has simply been updated with the 1982 data. Since the 1981 report was prepared by Beverly Brown Schulke, her contribution to this 1982 edition is considerable as well. Although Beverly Schulke is no longer with the CJTS Division of the Attorney General's office, her contributions to the quality of this and other criminal justice publications will have significant influence on the quality of such publications for years to come.

Robert J. Helten
Systems Specialist

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NORTH DAKOTA JAIL INFORMATION SYSTEM (NDJIS)

The North Dakota Jail Information System (NDJIS) was begun in 1977. It is a system wherein the county and city correctional facilities in the state record the booking of inmates into their facilities and report these "bookings" quarterly to the Attorney General's Office. Standard North Dakota Correctional Facility Register forms are used by all county and city facilities in the state to accomplish this reporting.

The NDJIS gathers data on: (1) characteristics of incarcerated persons, including age, sex, race/ethnicity and physical condition at intake; (2) reasons for incarcerations; (3) lengths of incarcerations; (4) legal status and means of release of persons being held in local facilities; and (5) the agencies financially responsible for incarcerations (currently being gathered but not yet analyzed).

Reports are not received from facilities run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the state's four Indian reservations, nor does the NDJIS include statistics from the State Industrial School, the State Farm, the State Penitentiary, or any other state institution.

The data received by the Attorney General's Office is verified, entered and stored on a computer file with the State's Central Data Processing Division. Reports are run twice annually, usually in February and August, with other additional runs being made periodically to produce specific kinds of information in response to special requests.

North Dakota Jail Statistics, 1982

Overview 1982

The North Dakota Office of the Attorney General has responsibility for annually inspecting all county, city and regional jail facilities and juvenile detention centers. In 1982, there were 41 county jails, 5 city facilities, 2 regional corrections centers, and 2 juvenile detention centers inspected. Each of these facilities maintained records of all persons incarcerated, and reported these incarcerations to the Attorney General's Office.

A total of 22,546 incarcerations were recorded in 1982. Eighty-eight percent of these, or 19,866, were male; 2,680 were female. Ninety-four percent, or 21,294, were adult; 1,252 were juveniles aged 17 or younger.

It is important to remember that the numbers produced by the North Dakota Jail Information System (NDJIS) reflect what we refer to as incarcerations, and should not be interpreted as persons incarcerated. An incarceration is intended to represent the intake, confinement and release of an individual in a jail or juvenile detention center. It requires the actual physical placement of an individual in an area specifically intended for human confinement, for the purpose of ensuring the safekeeping and continued presence of that individual. Since the same individuals can be incarcerated numerous times in the same or different facilities, it is not a measure of the number of persons incarcerated.

Incarcerations, as was noted above, are intended to reflect the use of areas specifically intended for confinement, though this is a matter that is sometimes not quite clear. Persons who are detained by law enforcement authorities, in a sheriff's or police chief's office, or some other administrative or public area, awaiting administrative procedures such as the posting of bond, should not be recorded as having been incarcerated. On the other hand, if the intake process is initiated, and the individual is physically placed in a designated confinement area -- usually behind a locked door -- that individual should be recorded on the correctional facility register.

It is known that in some instances, in some agencies, persons have been arrested and taken to jail facilities where they bond out in a very short while. These individuals were not physically placed in a confinement area, yet they were recorded on the correctional facility register. This kind of inconsistency in reporting does occur even though steps are taken to try to minimize errors and promote accuracy and consistency. These qualifications of the data should be kept in mind when reading the NDJIS statistics.

Following is a summary of the local incarceration data for 1982:

Summary of Local
Incarceration Data*
1982

Total Statewide Jail Incarcerations	22,546
Sex of Persons Incarcerated:	
Male	19,866
Female	2,680
Age of Persons Incarcerated:	
Adult	21,294
Juvenile	1,252
Age and Sex of Persons Incarcerated:	
Juvenile Male	841
Juvenile Female	411
Adult Male	19,025
Adult Female	2,269
Race of Persons Incarcerated:	
American Indian	3,953
Black	149
White	18,127
Asian or Pacific Islands	70
Hispanic	247
Legal Status at Intake:	
Under Investigation	249
Awaiting Indictment	322
Awaiting Trial	13,612
Awaiting Sentencing	278
Awaiting Appeal	6
Awaiting Transfer	738
Awaiting Probation/Parole Hearing	175
Serving Sentence	2,766
Transit	721
Federal	36
Military	11
Detoxification	3,492
Sleeper	130

*Excluding jails which are located on the Indian reservations at Belcourt, Fort Yates, Fort Totten and New Town.

Persons Alcohol Intoxicated at Intake:

Male	9,462
Female	923
Total	10,385

Percent of Total Incarcerations Recorded as Alcohol Intoxicated	46%

Average Length of Incarceration:

Juvenile Male (841)	57 hrs.
Juvenile Female (411)	61 hrs.
Adult Male (19,025)	95 hrs.
Adult Female (2,269)	74 hrs.
American Indian Male (3,371)	114 hrs.
American Indian Female (582)	75 hrs.
White Male (16,081)	89 hrs.
White Female (2,046)	72 hrs.
Male Age 18 (1,056)	172 hrs.
DUI Offense (6,087)	60 hrs.
Detoxification (2,997)	36 hrs.
All Persons (22,546)	88 hrs.

Person-Days in Jail:

Juvenile Male	1,997
Juvenile Female	1,044
Adult Male	75,307
Adult Female	6,996
Total Person-Days	85,344

Average Daily Population of All Jails in North Dakota (Combined):

Juvenile Male	5
Juvenile Female	3
Adult Male	206
Adult Female	19
Total Average Daily Population	233

Fifty local correctional facilities operated at one time or another in the state during 1982. There were several (Dickinson, Stark County and Wells County) that closed during the year, and one (the Southwest Multi-County Corrections Center) that opened.

By far the largest jail operation in the state is in Cass County. They reported a total of 3,634 incarcerations in 1982, with a capacity of 80 total inmates, and an average daily population of approximately 55 inmates. Grand Forks County reported the second largest number of incarcerations with 3,135, but Williams County had a larger average daily population with an average of almost 30 inmates being held at any given time during the year, compared to approximately 28 for Grand Forks County. The average daily population is a product of the total number of incarcerations for a year, multiplied by the average length of incarceration in days, and divided by 365 days. Using this figure provides a somewhat different perspective on jail use than that presented by total incarcerations. Staffing requirements, for instance, could be the same for a facility reporting 1,500 incarcerations as they are for one reporting 3,000 incarcerations, if each of the 1,500 are held twice as long as those in the group of 3,000.

Table I presents the total incarcerations, facility capacity, average daily population and anticipated grade for each correctional facility inspected in 1982. Each facility is classified according to the length of time it is able to hold prisoners, as follows: grade one, up to one year; grade two, up to 30 days;* and, grade three, 96 hours or less. There were 10 grade one facilities inspected, 15 grade two, and 21 grade three facilities, with 4 facilities closing before a grade level was established.

Reported incarcerations, in general, in the state have increased almost 26 percent from 1977 to 1982. It is important to stress that these are "reports" and not necessarily actual numbers of incarcerations, since it is possible to record some arrest situations that are not actually incarcerations, and omit the recording of some actual incarcerations. (See Table II)

*The 1983 Legislature changed the maximum length of incarceration for grade two facilities to 90 days. This change took effect on July 1, 1983, and was not applicable during the period of this report.

Table I

North Dakota
Correctional Facility Data
By Facility
1982

Facility	Total Incarcerated	Total Capacity # of Persons	Ave. Daily Population	Grade
Adams Co.	35	9	.32	2
Barnes Co. (1)	512	28	4.09	1
Bottineau Co.	159	9	2.18	1
Bowman Co.	6	4	.03	3
Burke Co.	65	4	.02	3
Burleigh Co.	1,434	39	19.48	2
Cass Co.	3,634	80	55.59	1
Cass Co. JDC (2)	244	12	.31	1
Cavalier Co.	81	9	.31	3
Dickey Co.	70	4	.10	3
Divide Co.	45	9	.06	3
Dunn Co.	100	6	.17	3
Eddy Co.	54	5	.06	3
Emmons Co.	7	4	.01	3
Foster Co.	17	9	.02	3
Golden Valley Co.	73	4	.04	2
Grand Forks Co.	3,135	42	27.56	1
Grand Forks Co. JDC (2)	152	4	.78	1
Grant Co.	15	6	.12	3
Hettinger Co.	8	4	.04	3
Mott	1	2	.01	3
Lake Region C.C. (3)	1,805	41	21.84	1
Logan Co.	7	3	.01	3
McHenry Co.	95	6	.17	
McIntosh Co.	5	3	.01	3
McKenzie Co.	515	12	2.59	3
McLean Co./Garrison	104	14/6		2/3
Mercer Co.	476	13	2.66	1
Morton Co.	716	19	4.25	2
Mountrail Co.	158	11	.67	2
Oliver Co.	2	12	.002	3
Pembina Co.	185	12	1.48	2
Pierce Co.	122	9	2.01	2
Ransom Co.	66	4	.08	3
Renville Co.	21	6	.44	2
Richland Co.	658	23	8.41	2
Rolette Co.	557	26	5.34	2
Dunseith	284	6	.68	3
Sheridan Co.	7	4	.02	3
Stark Co.	1,192		12.79	
Dickinson	648		.96	
Stutsman Co.	660	18	7.84	2
SWMCCC (5)	28	52	28.73	1
Traill Co.	129	14	3.27	2
Walsh Co.	541	14	4.63	2
Ward Co.	1,411	26	11.76	1
Minot	499	14	1.37	3
Wells Co. (6)	1		.003	
Williams Co.	1,807	41	29.50	2
TOTAL	22,546	694	265	

(1) The statistics for Barnes County include the Barnes County Juvenile Detention Center.

(2) Juvenile Detention Center.

(3) The Lake Region Corrections Center serves the City of Devils Lake, Ramsey County and other surrounding counties.

(4) The McLean County statistics include incarcerations at the city jail in Garrison. The McLean County Jail in Washburn is a Grade II facility and the Garrison City Jail is Grade III.

(5) The Southwest Multi-County Corrections Center serves the City of Dickinson and Stark, Adams, Billings, Bowman, Dunn, Hettinger and Slope Counties. It began operation in December, 1982, and replaced the Dickinson City and Stark County Jails, and reduced or replaced incarcerations in the other counties as well.

(6) The Wells County Jail was closed by the County Commission on August 17, 1982.

Table II

Percent Change in Number
of Local Incarcerations
North Dakota, 1977-1982

Year	Number of Reported Incarcerations	Percent Change	Percent Change From Base Year (1977)
1977	17,933		
1978	17,390	-3.0%	-3.0%
1979	18,011	+3.6%	+0.4%
1980	20,344	+13.0%	+13.4%
1981	22,093	+8.6%	+23.4%
1982	22,546	+2.1%	+25.7%

To the degree that the numbers of reported incarcerations reflect actual changes, it must be assumed that there is an impact on those jails that are operational as the incarcerations increase and the number of jails decreases. Each year several facilities terminate operation -- usually those with some of the fewest incarcerations, but also including some with sizable numbers of inmates. And each year since 1978, the number of reported incarcerations has increased. It is difficult to project a trend in increased incarcerations, however, since the index crimes reported and arrests reported do not seem to be good predictors of incarcerations. Table III presents index crimes, arrests, and incarcerations reported for the past six years. (While the numbers appear to be closely related in value, these three variables should not be directly compared because their similarities are coincidental: Crimes reported are only the seven index crime offenses, while arrests are for all Part I and Part II offenses, and incarcerations are for reasons including some which are not offenses at all, i.e., detoxification).

Table III

Crimes, Arrests and Incarcerations
Percent Change
North Dakota, 1977-1982

Year	Incarcerations		Arrests		Crimes	
	Number	% Change	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
1977	17,933		22,802		16,205	
1978	17,390	-3.0%	23,550	+3.3%	15,595	-3.8%
1979	18,011	+3.6%	25,688	+9.1%	17,931	+15.0%
1980	20,344	+13.0%	28,329	+10.3%	19,324	+7.8%
1981	22,093	+8.6%	28,361	+.1%	19,681	+1.8%
1982	22,546	+2.1%	28,787	+1.5%	17,601	-10.6%
% Change 1977-1982		+25.7%		+26.2%		+8.6%

Table IV translates incarcerations into rates per 1,000 population for the years 1977-1982. Table V presents also the arrest rates and crime index rates, in addition to incarceration rates, for the state from 1977 through 1982. These rates and their relationships to one another in terms of growth or decline are graphed in Figure I. An interesting observation based on Figure I is that despite a rather sharp decline in the crime index rate, both the arrest rate and incarceration rate remained relatively stable. Remembering that arrests and incarcerations include many more different kinds of activities than are included in the list of seven serious index crimes, it is not unreasonable that these activities might continue at the same pace while serious crimes decrease. But it does bring into question an assumption made regarding the seven UCR index crimes: that these seven serve as an indicator of crime in general. Arrests and incarcerations may also be assumed to be indicators of crime in general, but they would seem to indicate that crime decreased only very slightly in 1982, while the index crime rate experienced a much more pronounced decrease.

Table IV

Rate of Incarceration in
Local Correctional Facilities,
North Dakota, 1977-1982

Year	General Population*	Reported Incarcerations	Incarceration Rate per 1000 Population
1977	649,000	17,933	27.6
1978	651,000	17,390	26.7
1979	652,000	18,011	27.6
1980	652,200	20,344	31.2
1981	652,200	22,093	33.9
1982	670,000	22,546	33.6

*Population figures are revised annual estimates from the Bureau of the Census.

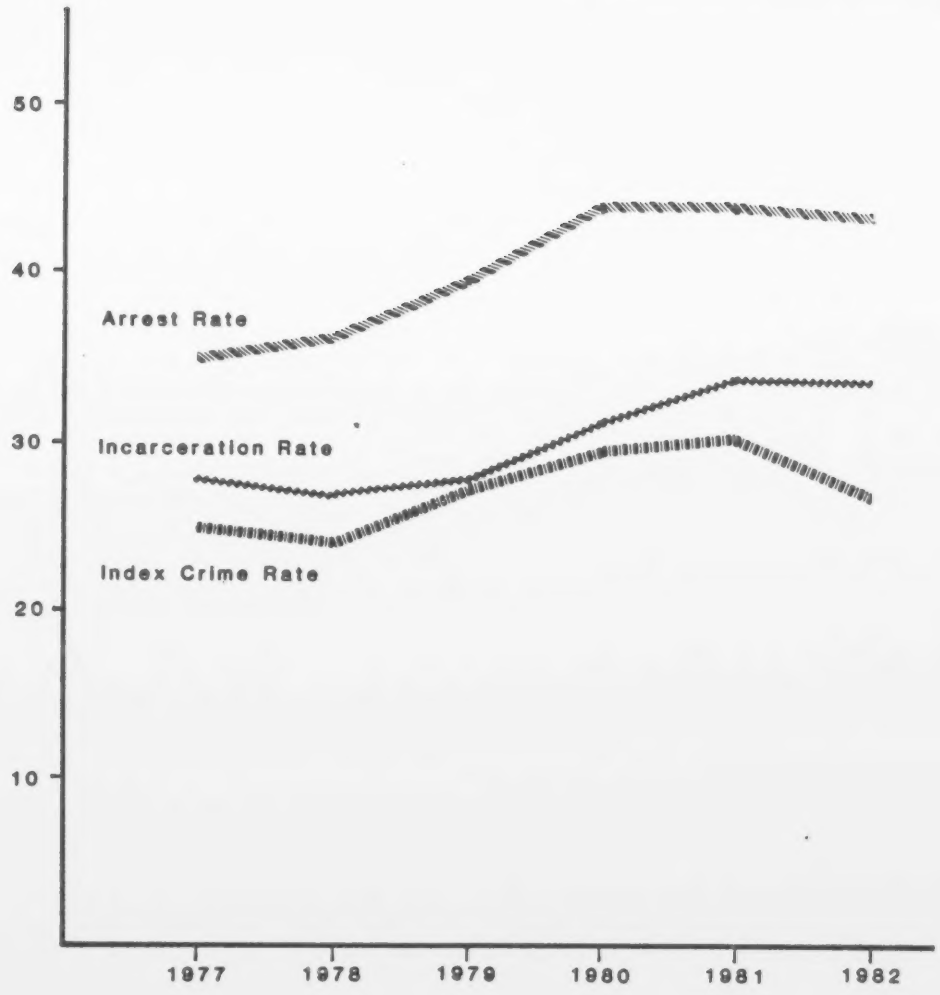
Table V

Crime, Arrest and Incarceration
Rates per 1000 Population
North Dakota, 1977-1982

Year	Incarceration Rate	Arrest Rate	Crime Rate
1977	27.6	35.1	24.8
1978	26.7	36.2	23.9
1979	27.6	39.4	27.3
1980	31.2	43.4	29.6
1981	33.9	43.5	30.2
1982	33.6	43.0	26.3

Figure I

Crime Index, Arrest and Incarceration
Rates per 1,000 Population
North Dakota, 1977-1982



The North Dakota Jail Information System has been in operation since 1977, and with each successive year it is becoming more interesting to track the rise and fall of incarcerations by facility. Table VI lists the number of incarcerations for each year since 1977 for each facility in the state. It also looks at the percent change from 1981 to 1982 and also the broader picture of change from 1977 to 1982.

Table VI
Incarcerations By Facility
North Dakota, 1977-1982

Facility	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1977-1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Adams Co.	46	15	13	6	13	35	- 24%	+169%
Barnes Co.	582	582	378	444	419	512	- 12%	+ 22%
Bottineau Co.	86	110	98	85	127	159	+ 84%	+ 25%
Bowman Co.	6	7	7	8	15	6	0	- 60%
Bowman	25	26	24	--	10	--	-100%	-100%
Burke Co.	41	38	30	37	37	65	+ 59%	+ 76%
Burleigh Co.	1,412	1,401	1,548	1,407	1,388	1,434	+ 2%	+ 46%
Cass Co.	3,170	3,285	3,797	3,918	3,261	3,634	+ 15%	+ 11%
Cass Co. JDC	NR	211	319	238	266	244	--	- 8%
Cavalier Co.	163	100	72	84	99	81	- 50%	- 18%
Dickey Co.	135	95	48	96	69	70	- 48%	+ 1%
Divide Co.	72	44	36	22	30	45	- 38%	+ 50%
Dunn Co.	9	17	34	54	124	100	+101%	- 19%
Eddy Co.	150	103	56	24	49	54	- 64%	+ 10%
Emmons Co.	19	14	12	29	10	7	- 63%	- 30%
Foster Co.	24	35	21	21	21	17	- 29%	- 19%
Golden Valley Co.	48	46	--	--	115	73	+ 52%	- 37%
Grand Forks Co.	2,957(1)	2,755	2,877	3,027	3,100	3,135	+ 14%	+ 1%
Grand Forks Co. JDC	--	204	192	215	220	152	--	- 31%
Grant Co.	27	10	27	17	11	15	- 44%	+ 36%
Hettinger Co.	13	7	11	3	16	8	- 38%	- 50%
Mott	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Lake Region C.C.	1,130	1,247	1,065	1,197	1,721	1,805	+ 60%	+ 5%
Logan Co.	10	12	15	6	14	7	- 30%	+ 50%
McHenry Co.	77	54	74	95	133	95	+ 23%	- 38%
McIntosh Co.	22	14	13	7	6	5	- 77%	- 17%
McKenzie Co.	189	113	282	545	596	515	+172%	- 14%
McLean Co.(2)	140	161	183	132	113	104	- 26%	- 8%
Mercer Co.	142	151	350	487	519	476	+235%	- 8%
Morton Co.	672	532	287(5)	795	761	716	- 7%	- 6%
Mountrail Co.	53	24	77	121	136	158	+198%	+ 16%
Oliver Co.	--	--	--	18	6	2	--	- 67%
Pembina Co.	190	170	177	147	196	185	- 3%	- 6%
Pierce Co.	96	54	35	64	74	122	+ 27%	+ 65%
Ransom Co.	136	71	--	55	67	66	- 51%	- 1%
Renville Co.	24	10	11	17	22	21	- 13%	- .5%
Richland Co.	813	629	623	767	735	658	- 19%	- 10%
Rolette Co.	571	481	379	488	531	557	- 2%	+ 5%
Dunseith	634	422	441	332	353	284	- 55%	- 19%
Sheridan Co.	18	14	16	13	14	7	- 61%	- 50%
SWMCCC(3)	--	--	--	--	--	28	--	--
Stark Co.	283	250	386	735	1,029	1,192	+321%	+ 16%
Dickinson	218	218	288	464	587	648	+197%	+ 10%
Stutsman Co.	653	733	633	605	770	660	+ 1%	- 14%
Traill Co.	208	168	144	153	130	129	- 38%	+ 1%
Walsh Co.	558	505	508	512	460	541	- 3%	+ 18%
Ward Co.	528	675	808	1,052	1,287	1,411	+167%	+ 10%
Minot	578	684	571	538	508	499	- 14%	- 2%
Wells Co.(4)	43	49	76	22	18	1	--	--
Williams Co.	714	752	892	1,228	1,908	1,807	+153%	- 5%
TOTAL(6)	17,933	17,390	18,011	20,344	22,093	22,546	+ 26%	+ 2%

(1) Includes approximately 200 juveniles. Percent change 1977-1982 is based on an estimated 2,757 adult incarcerations in 1977.

(2) McLean Co. data includes incarcerations at the jail in the City of Garrison.

(3) Southwest Multi-County Corrections Center operated by the City of Dickinson and Stark, Adams, Billings, Bowman, Dunn, Hettinger, and Slope Counties. Opened in December of 1982. Future reports will show Stark Co. and Dickinson replaced by the SWMCC, and incarcerations in the other mentioned counties reduced or replaced as well.

(4) The Wells County Jail was officially closed by the County Commission on August 17, 1979.

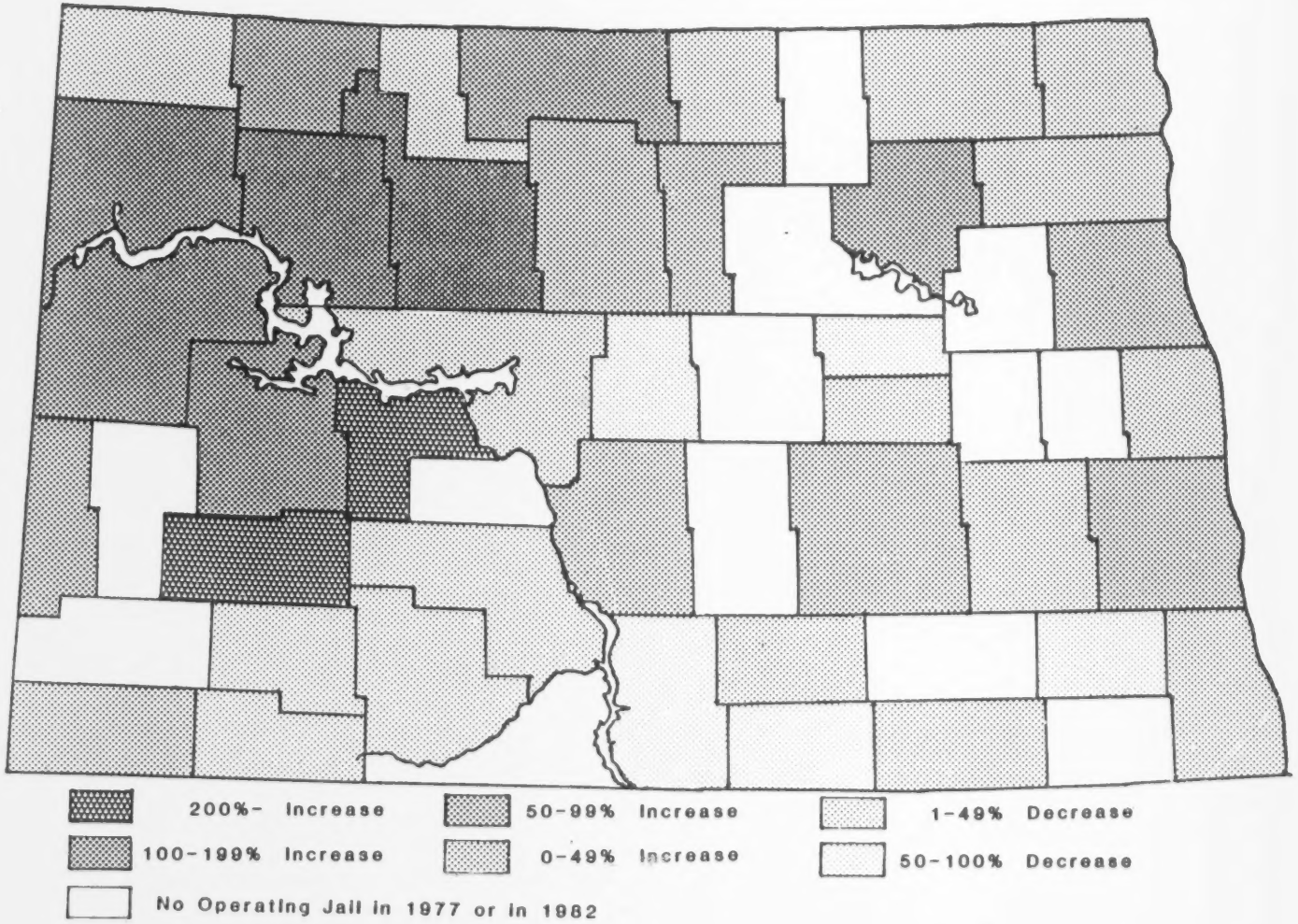
(5) Morton Co. reported only a partial year in 1979.

(6) Totals may not equal the sums of columns above as several jails are not listed because they discontinued operation prior to 1982.

Overall, there was a 2 percent increase in reported incarcerations from 1981 to 1982 and a 26 percent increase from 1977 to 1982 in North Dakota jails. As seen above, in other contexts, this appears to reflect a leveling off in the growth rate even though the actual numbers continue to increase.

Some of the more significant increases in 1982 occurred in Burke County, Burleigh County and Pierce County, while some of the more significant decreases were reported by Dunn County, Golden Valley County, Grand Forks Juvenile Detention Center, McHenry County, Richland County, Dunseith and Stutsman County. The longer range changes, 1977 to 1982, display more of a pattern, with western counties such as Burke, Dunn, Golden Valley, McKenzie, Mercer, Mountrail, Stark, Ward and Williams County, and the City of Dickinson, showing strong increases through the six-year period. Figure II depicts those areas of the state which experienced the greatest increases in incarcerations between 1977-1982.

Figure II
Percent Change, 1977-1982, in Numbers of
Incarcerations by County
North Dakota



Characteristics of Incarcerated Persons

This section of the report presents specific information on the characteristics of age, sex, race, and physical condition at intake of all individuals who were reported held in local facilities.

The information is presented somewhat cumulatively. Each subsection topic is presented singly and is also examined as a function of previous topics. For example, sex of incarcerated persons is discussed following the subsection on age. Therefore, a breakdown by age and sex is included in the material on sex.

Age - As shown in Table VII below, the ratio of adult to juvenile incarcerations remained relatively constant throughout the five-year period from 1977 through 1981, but appears to have been altered somewhat uncharacteristically in 1982. Juveniles were diminished in the state's jails from 7.4 percent to 5.6 percent of the total, and the actual number of reported juvenile incarcerations fell from 1,626 in 1981 to 1,252 in 1982 (a 23 percent decline). The increase in actual reported adult incarcerations, in the period, was 4 percent.

Table VII

Incarcerations: Adults and Juveniles
North Dakota, 1977-1982

	Juveniles	Adults	Total
1977	1,370 (7.6%)	16,563 (92.4%)	17,933 (100%)
1978	1,501 (8.6%)	15,889 (91.4%)	17,390 (100%)
1979	1,668 (9.3%)	16,343 (90.7%)	18,011 (100%)
1980	1,482 (7.3%)	18,862 (92.7%)	20,344 (100%)
1981	1,626 (7.4%)	20,467 (92.6%)	22,093 (100%)
1982	1,252 (5.6%)	21,294 (94.4%)	22,546 (100%)

While this change in 1982, especially the decline in juvenile incarcerations, is notable, it is actually less noteworthy for its magnitude than it is for its direction. There were 374 fewer reported juvenile incarcerations in 1982 than in the previous year. If there had been 374 additional incarcerations, for a total of 2,000, rather than a decrease, juvenile incarcerations would account for 8.8 percent of the total for the year -- corresponding very closely with the average of about 8 percent for the five preceding years. Instead, the juvenile share of reported incarcerations in 1982 has declined to 5.6 percent of the total, marking a definite departure from the previous five-year period.

Table VIII further elaborates on the decrease in juvenile incarcerations by showing the changes in numbers of incarcerations by age over the six-year period. For the ages 13 through 17 the decreases in incarcerations from 1981 to 1982 ranged from 20 to 26 percent. There was also a reduction in incarcerations of 18-year-olds (-11%). Each of the age cohorts from 19 on up through 44 indicates an increase in 1982 over 1981 (and over 1977), but then, from age 45 on, there is a marked general decline.

Table VIII

Persons Incarcerated in Local Jails
by Age
North Dakota, 1977-1982

Age	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1977-1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
10 & Under	22	22	44	25	5	6	-73%	+20%
11-12	24	21	33	18	32	27	+13%	-16%
13-14	270	264	269	220	231	171	-37%	-26%
15	246	306	331	325	306	245	-0.4%	-20%
16	331	406	469	360	425	325	-2%	-24%
17	477	482	522	534	627	478	+0.2%	-24%
18	1,038	1,026	1,072	1,206	1,341	1,197	+15%	-11%
19	1,141	1,074	1,134	1,359	1,485	1,544	+35%	+4%
20	1,153	931	992	1,267	1,376	1,547	+34%	+12%
21	1,116	926	972	1,176	1,358	1,441	+29%	+6%
22	983	854	961	1,103	1,144	1,347	+37%	+18%
23	821	781	768	957	1,068	1,154	+41%	+8%
24	698	665	716	874	996	1,067	+53%	+7%
25-29	2,419	2,513	2,603	3,115	3,563	3,852	+59%	+8%
30-34	1,567	1,689	1,717	2,099	2,171	2,377	+52%	+9%
35-39	1,186	1,100	1,219	1,403	1,549	1,596	+36%	+3%
40-44	1,110	1,039	1,102	1,177	1,251	1,276	+16%	+2%
45-49	987	910	837	894	1,016	955	+3%	-6%
50-54	780	861	750	863	700	722	-7%	+3%
55-59	684	553	583	569	593	512	-25%	-14%
60-64	486	499	460	400	430	336	-31%	-22%
65 & Over	404	468	457	400	426	371	-8%	-13%
TOTAL	17,933	17,390	18,011	20,344	22,093	22,546	+26%	+2%

The overall increase in incarcerations in 1982, therefore, occurred in the age group from 19 through 44, with those above and below that range showing up in the state's jails less frequently than in 1981.

The age of persons incarcerated by selected age groups, for each facility in the state, is presented in Table IX. This table is particularly helpful in locating juvenile incarcerations around the state.

Table IX
Age of Persons Incarcerated
By Facility
North Dakota, 1982

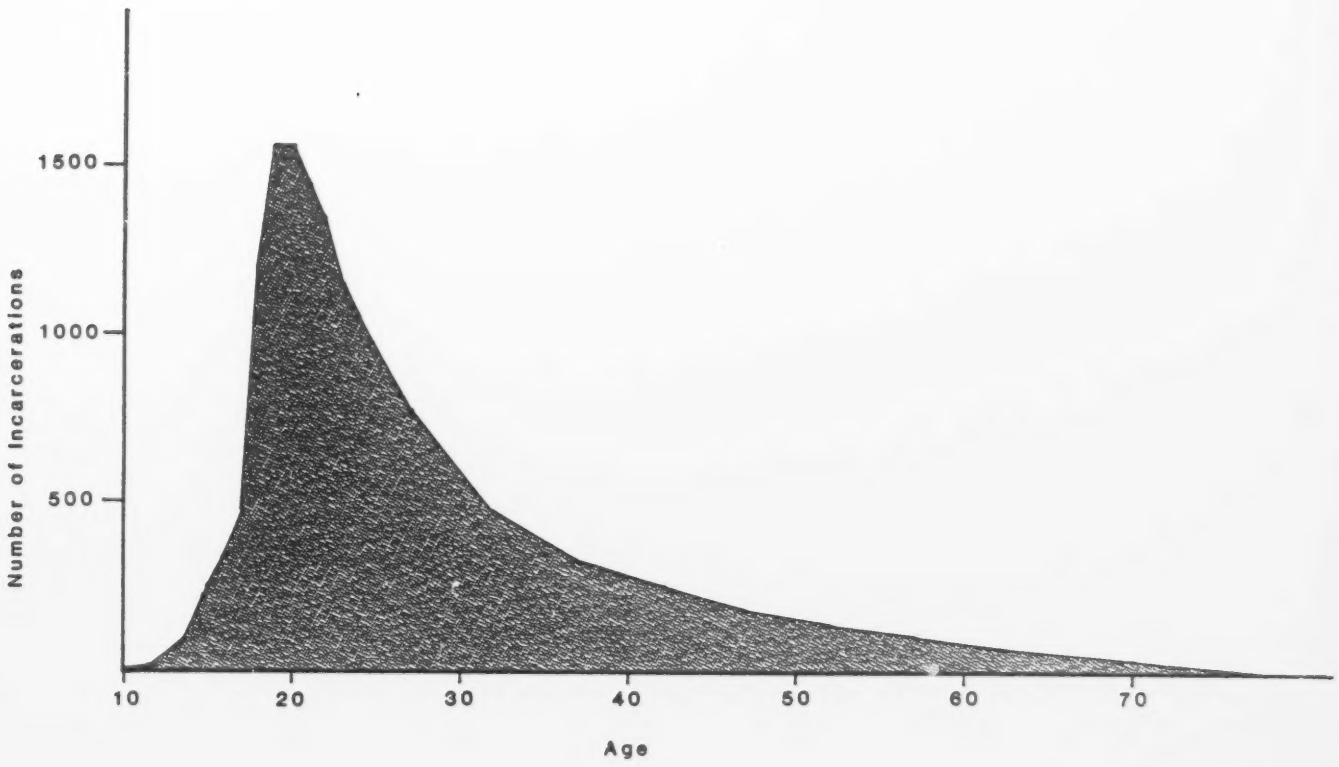
Facility	Age										
	10 and Under	11-14	15-17	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 & over	Adults	Juv	Total
Adams Co.			2	20	8	1	3	1	33	2	35
Barnes Co.		8	62	284	62	41	31	24	442	70	512
Bottineau Co.		5	9	92	25	16	10	2	145	14	159
Bowman Co.				5	1				6		6
Bowman											
Burke Co.				52	9	1	2	1	65		65
Burleigh Co.		10	68	838	285	157	56	20	1,356	78	1,434
Cass Co.			34	1,833	761	524	286	196	3,600	34	3,634
Cass Co. JDC	2	58	184							244	244
Cavalier Co.		*	10	45	12	9	2	3	71	10	81
Dickey Co.			4	35	12	12	4	3	* 66	4	70
Divide Co.				35	4	4		2	45		45
Dunn Co.			2	49	17	15	14	3	98	2	100
Eddy Co.		1	2	27	6	5	7	6	51	3	54
Emmons Co.				2	1	1	3		7		7
Foster Co.			1	7	5	3	1		16	1	17
Golden Valley Co.			4	49	7	7	6		69	4	73
Grand Forks Co.	1		23	1,955	555	351	152	98	3,111	24	3,135
Grand Forks Co. JDC		23	127							150	150
Grant Co.				9	5		1		15		15
Hettinger Co.			2	5		1			6	2	8
Mott				1					1		1
Lake Region C.C.	1	30	123	946	329	165	112	99	1,651	154	1,805
Logan Co.				2	3	1	1		7		7
McHenry Co.		1	5	57	19	5	5	3	89	6	95
McIntosh Co.				3	1	1			5		5
McKenzie Co.		1	11	330	89	53	16	15	503	12	515
McLean Co.		1	3	47	27	9	13	4	100	4	104
Mercer Co.		1	10	246	94	70	44	11	465	11	476
Morton Co.		4	25	469	118	63	33	4	687	29	716
Mountrail Co.		1	7	85	24	16	18	7	150	8	158
Oliver Co.				1	1				2		2
Pembina Co.	1	1	3	122	36	16	3	3	180	5	185
Pierce Co.		1	2	66	24	15	13	1	119	3	122
Ransom Co.			2	32	13	9	8	2	64	2	66
Renville Co.			1	17	3				20	1	21
Richland Co.		7	22	441	72	72	25	19	629	29	658
Rolette Co.	1	4	24	301	122	62	27	16	528	29	557
Dunseith		3	1	117	55	36	21	51	280	4	284
Sheridan Co.				3	1		3		7		7
SWMCCC			5	17	2	2	2		23	5	28
Stark Co.		5	58	840	187	58	32	12	1,129	63	1,192
Dickinson		1	6	449	117	36	27	12	641	7	648
Stutsman Co.		6	47	420	93	49	27	18	607	53	660
Traill Co.			6	80	16	12	13	2	123	6	129
Walsh Co.		11	39	325	82	38	33	13	491	50	541
Ward Co.		3	41	920	241	124	62	20	1,367	44	1,411
Minot		1	17	300	95	40	37	9	481	18	499
Wells Co.						1			1		1
Williams Co.		11	56	1,168	334	130	81	27	1,740	67	1,807
TOTAL	6	198	1,048	13,149	3,973	2,231	1,234	707	21,294	1,252	22,546

Figure III displays the distribution of incarcerations in 1982 by age. It is obvious from this graph that the peak incarceration ages are at approximately 20, and reference to Table VIII confirms that there is a dramatic increase in incarcerations at age 18, peaks of 1,544 and 1,547 at ages 19 and 20, and then a rapid decline to approximately age 40. From that age on, the decline in number of incarcerations becomes somewhat more gradual.

Figure III

Number of Incarcerations by Age

North Dakota, 1982



Sex - The ratio of males to females held in local correctional facilities had remained approximately 90:10 throughout the 5-year period from 1977 through 1981. There is, however, in 1982, an indication that the number and percent of females incarcerated, relative to males, is on the increase. Table X lists the numbers of males and females jailed annually for each of the six years for which data is available. The number of males incarcerated increased 22 percent from 1977 to 1982, while female incarcerations increased 49 percent during the same period. The 19,866 male incarcerations reported in 1982 represent a .9 percent increase over the 19,690 reported in 1981. Female incarcerations increased 12 percent from 2,403 reported in 1981 to 2,680 reported in 1982.

Table X

Persons Incarcerated in Local Facilities
by Sex
North Dakota, 1977-1982

Year	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
1977	16,134 (90.0%)	1,799 (10.0%)	17,933
1978	15,492 (89.1%)	1,898 (10.9%)	17,390
1979	16,083 (89.3%)	1,928 (10.7%)	18,011
1980	18,158 (89.2%)	2,186 (10.8%)	20,344
1981	19,690 (89.1%)	2,403 (10.9%)	22,093
1982	19,866 (88.1%)	2,680 (11.9%)	22,546

Part of the reason for the increase in female incarcerations may be that the state's jail rules and standards have ensured that there are separate accommodations for women in many of the jails. New jails and jails being remodeled specifically include plans for the separate accommodation of female prisoners. Females who formerly would not have been held, or who would have been released as soon as any alternate arrangements could be made, are possibly being booked and held longer because more correctional facilities are prepared for them. There are also growing numbers of female personnel in the correctional system working as correctional officers, which precludes the need for many agencies to try to locate jail matrons on short notice when there is a need to incarcerate females.

Consequently, regardless of any changes that may be occurring on a societal level, there are changes within the criminal justice system which can be identified as probable causes of the increase in female incarcerations.

Table XI further elaborates on the observations made with regard to the increase in adult incarcerations in the preceding section. Here we see clearly that both juvenile male and female incarcerations decreased by 23 percent from 1981 to 1982, and that adult male incarcerations increased by about 2 percent. Adult male incarcerations, going from 18,601 in 1981 to 19,025 in 1982, increased by 424 cases. Adult female incarcerations, making up only 10 percent of the total reported incarcerations for the state, increased from 1,866 in 1981 to 2,269 in 1982, 403 actual incarcerations, or almost as many in actual numbers as the increase for adult males. This 22 percent increase in adult female incarcerations is a significant change and provides an explanation for the phenomena depicted above in Figure I: the increase in incarcerations while the crime rate is decreasing.

Table XI

Incarcerations: Adult and Juvenile
by Sex
North Dakota, 1977-1982

	Year							
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	% Change 1977-1982	% Change 1981-1982
Male								
Adult	15,155	14,549	14,923	17,085	18,601	19,025	+26%	+2%
Juvenile	979	943	1,160	1,073	1,089	841	-14%	-23%
Total	16,134	15,492	16,083	18,158	19,690	19,866	+23%	+.9%
Female								
Adult	1,408	1,340	1,420	1,777	1,866	2,269	+61%	+22%
Juvenile	391	558	508	409	536	411	+5%	-23%
Total	1,799	1,898	1,928	2,186	2,403	2,680	+49%	+12%

Further examination of the distribution of males and females, adults and juveniles among the state's local correctional facilities is presented in Table XII.

Table XII

Incarcerations: Adult and Juvenile
by Sex and Facility
North Dakota, 1982

Facility	Male		Female	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Adams Co.	31	2	2	--
Barnes Co.	414	45	28	25
Bottineau Co.	136	10	9	4
Bowman Co.	5	1	--	--
Bowman	--	--	--	--
Burke Co.	60	--	5	--
Burleigh Co.	1,220	45	136	33
Cass Co.	3,140	34	460	--
Cass Co. JDC	--	129	--	115
Cavalier Co.	68	8	71	10
Dickey Co.	56	4	10	--
Divide Co.	42	3	--	--
Dunn Co.	92	2	6	--
Eddy Co	50	3	1	--
Emmons Co.	7	--	--	--
Foster Co.	16	1	--	--
Golden Valley Co.	65	4	4	--
Grand Forks Co.	2,684	17	427	7
Grand Forks Co. JDC	1	99	1	51
Grant Co.	15	--	--	--
Hettinger Co.	6	1	--	1
Mott	1	--	--	--
Lake Region C.C.	1,420	117	231	37
Logan Co.	7	--	--	--
McHenry Co.	82	6	7	--
McIntosh Co.	5	--	--	--
McKenzie Co.	455	10	2	48
McLean Co.	95	3	5	1
Mercer Co.	440	6	25	5
Morton Co.	634	23	53	6
Mountrail Co.	124	6	26	2
Oliver Co.	2	--	--	--
Pembina Co.	172	3	8	2
Pierce Co.	109	3	10	--
Ransom Co.	61	2	3	--
Renville Co.	19	1	1	--
Richland Co.	568	25	61	4
Rolette Co.	455	24	73	5
Dunseith	250	4	30	--
Sheridan Co.	7	--	--	--
SWMCCC	19	4	4	1
Stark Co.	1,011	28	118	35
Dickinson	641	7	--	--
Stutsman Co.	564	36	43	17
Traill Co.	119	6	4	--
Walsh Co.	451	38	40	12
Ward Co.	1,207	33	160	11
Minot	430	13	51	5
Wells Co.	1	--	--	--
Williams Co.	1,568	39	172	28
Total	19,025	841	2,269	411

Race/Ethnicity - Over 80 percent of all persons reported incarcerated statewide in 1982 were white. Slightly less than 18 percent were reported as American Indian, with the remaining 2 percent being black or one of the other racial categories.

As shown in Table XIII, these percentages indicate a steady growth in white incarcerations from 1977 through 1982. The percentage of American Indians incarcerated, on the other hand, has been slowly dropping annually since 1977. It is important to remember that these statistics result from reports of local facilities. Since the BIA facilities do not currently contribute their information, no incarcerations in the reservation facilities are included here.

Table XIII

Persons Incarcerated
by Race/Ethnicity
North Dakota, 1977-1982

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
White	13,277 (74.0%)	12,918 (74.3%)	13,427 (74.6%)	15,743 (77.4%)	17,372 (78.6%)	18,127 (80.4%)
American Indian	4,239 (23.6%)	4,007 (23.0%)	4,074 (22.6%)	4,054 (19.9%)	4,150 (18.8%)	3,953 (17.5%)
Hispanic	230 (1.3%)	285 (1.6%)	313 (1.7%)	312 (1.5%)	296 (1.4%)	247 (1.1%)
Black	140 (0.8%)	116 (0.7%)	130 (0.7%)	138 (0.7%)	197 (0.9%)	149 (0.6%)
Other	47 (0.3%)	64 (0.4%)	67 (0.4%)	97 (0.5%)	78 (0.3%)	70 (0.3%)
Total	17,933 (100%)	17,390 (100%)	18,011 (100%)	20,344 (100%)	22,093 (100%)	22,546 (100%)

Table XIV reveals the distribution by race/ethnicity among the various facilities in the state in 1982. Of primary interest are those facilities with large numbers of Indian incarcerations, the largest being:

Lake Region Corrections Center (950)
Cass County (566)
Grand Forks County (402)
Rolette County (400)
Burleigh County (389)
Dunseith (267)

The Lake Region Corrections Center, Rolette County Jail and Dunseith City Jail are the only facilities in the state where Indian incarcerations exceed white incarcerations.

Table XIV

Race/Ethnicity of Persons Incarcerated
by Facility
North Dakota, 1982

Facility	Race/Ethnicity					
	White	American Indian	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Adams Co.	34	1				35
Barnes Co.	495	13	2		2	512
Bottineau Co.	127	30	2			159
Bowman Co.	6					6
Burke Co.	64		1			65
Burleigh Co.	1,023	389	6	11	5	1,434
Cass Co.	3,030	566	16	12	10	3,634
Cass Co. JDC (1)	224	15		3	2	244
Cavalier Co.	72	9				81
Dickey Co.	69	1				70
Divide Co.	43	1		1		45
Dunn Co.	76	24				100
Eddy Co.	36	18				54
Emmons Co.	7					7
Foster Co.	16			1		17
Golden Valley Co.	73					73
Grand Forks Co.	2,566	402	50	96	21	3,135
Grand Forks Co. JDC (1)	135	13	2	1	1	152
Grant Co.	10	1		4		15
Hettinger Co.	8					8
Mott	1					1
Lake Region C.C. (2)	844	950	5	6		1,805
Logan Co.	6	1				7
McHenry Co.	82	13				95
McIntosh Co.	5					5
McKenzie Co.	455	55	2	1	2	515
McLean Co.	69	35				104
Mercer Co.	433	40	1		2	476
Morton Co.	635	78		3		716
Mountrail Co.	132	13	2	11		158
Oliver Co.	2					2
Pembina Co.	153	27	1	3	1	185
Pierce Co.	102	20				122
Ransom Co.	66					66
Renville Co.	20		1			21
Richland Co.	575	59	9	6	9	658
Rolette Co.	155	400		2		557
Dunseith	17	267				284
Sheridan Co.	7					7
Stark Co.	1,122	60	6	4		1,192
Dickinson	611	33	1	2	1	648
Stutsman Co.	646	13			1	660
SWMCCC (3)	27	1				28
Traill Co.	119	6	2	2		129
Walsh Co.	444	40	2	54	1	541
Ward Co.	1,285	86	25	8	7	1,411
Minot	372	103	10	9	5	499
Wells Co.	1					1
Williams Co.	1,627	170	4	6		1,807
Total	18,127	3,953	149	247	70	22,546

(1) Juvenile Detention Center

(2) The Lake Region Corrections Center serves the city of Devils Lake, Ramsey County, and other surrounding counties.

(3) Southwest Multi-County Corrections Center serves the city of Dickinson, Stark County, Adams, Billings, Bowman, Dunn, Hettinger, and Slope Counties.

The distribution of incarcerations by race/ethnicity and sex is given in Table XV.

Table XV

Persons Incarcerated
by Race/Ethnicity and Sex
North Dakota, 1982

Race/Ethnicity	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
White	16,081 (71.3%)	2,046 (9.1%)	18,127 (80.4%)
American Indian	3,371 (14.9%)	582 (2.6%)	3,953 (17.5%)
Hispanic	233 (1.0%)	14 (.06%)	247 (1.1%)
Black	125 (.5%)	24 (.1%)	149 (.6%)
Other	56 (.2%)	14 (.06%)	70 (.3%)
Total	19,866 (88.1%)	2,680 (11.9%)	22,546 (100%)

The Hispanic category in each of these tables includes both black and white, so the categories labeled black and white are non-Hispanic only.

Physical Condition at Intake - The individual recording each incarceration evaluates the physical condition of each person to be held and records it in the jail register during the intake process. The staff member uses his/her own judgment in choosing the most appropriate category with two possible exceptions: (1) persons with chronic illnesses would have to identify themselves; and (2) persons brought to a facility on alcohol-related charges usually have had tests for intoxication.

The data is presented as reported, although there may be over or under-reporting amongst the various categories due to the largely subjective nature of determining the appropriate category. The category "Alcohol Intoxicated" is considered quite accurate due to the tests involved. Approximately one-half of all persons reported incarcerated annually from 1977 through 1982 were alcohol-intoxicated at intake. (See Table XVI.) This represents the largest single common factor amongst persons held in local correctional facilities.

Table XVI

Physical Condition at Intake
of Persons Incarcerated
North Dakota, 1977-1982

Physical Condition	Year					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Good	7,471 (42%)	7,334 (42%)	7,921 (44%)	8,936 (44%)	9,819 (44%)	10,218 (45%)
Fair	894 (5%)	712 (4%)	753 (4%)	1,431 (7%)	1,529 (7%)	1,751 (8%)
Chronic Illness	23 (.1%)	31 (.2%)	38 (.2%)	28 (.1%)	25 (.1%)	47 (.2%)
Acute Injury	25 (.1%)	6 (.03%)	8 (.04%)	6 (.03%)	7 (.03%)	7 (.03%)
Alcohol Intoxicated	9,376 (52%)	9,200 (53%)	9,199 (51%)	9,876 (49%)	10,604 (48%)	10,385 (46%)
Drug Intoxicated	144 (.8%)	107 (.6%)	92 (.5%)	67 (.3%)	109 (.5%)	138 (.6%)
Total	17,933 (100%)	17,390 (100%)	18,011 (100%)	20,344 (100%)	22,093 (100%)	22,546 (100%)

The reader will note, however, that the percentage of persons who are alcohol intoxicated at intake has decreased gradually from a high of 53 percent in 1978 to the low of 46 percent in 1982. The percentages otherwise have remained remarkably stable, which suggests that the reporting procedures are, themselves, remarkably consistent.

Table XVII provides physical condition at intake data for each sex. One of every two males incarcerated in 1982 was reported to be alcohol intoxicated. The percentage of alcohol intoxicated females is somewhat less, but still one of every three.

Table XVII

Physical Condition at Intake and Sex of Persons Incarcerated North Dakota, 1982

Physical Condition	Male	Female	Total
Good	8,716 (44%)	1,502 (56%)	10,218
Fair	1,516 (8%)	235 (9%)	1,751
Chronic Illness	42 (.2%)	5 (.2%)	47
Acute Injury	5 (.03%)	2 (.07%)	7
Alcohol Intoxicated	9,462 (48%)	923 (34%)	10,385
Drug Intoxicated	125 (.6%)	13 (.5%)	138
Total	19,866 (100%)	2,680 (100%)	22,546

Reasons for Incarceration

Table XVIII presents statewide data, annually, for 1977 through 1982, to show numbers of persons held for various reasons as initially entered in the jail registers. Most of these reasons stem from allegations of illegal activity. Some people are held following conviction while others are there for non-criminal reasons. The majority, however, are pre-trial. Of those persons held on charges, some of the charges may later have been dropped or additional charges added. Each charge may make a difference in the legal status of the individual being held.

Table XVIII

Persons Incarcerated
By Reason for incarceration
North Dakota, 1977-1982

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	23	20	25	45	22	14
Negligent Manslaughter	6	6	10	10	17	19
Gross Sexual Imposition	41	43	52	48	54	60
Robbery	77	53	67	45	49	43
Aggravated Assault	89	93	104	79	96	87
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	463	379	332	402	450	377
Larceny - Theft over $1000	120	130	177	204	139	197
Larceny - Theft under $1000	521	536	725	815	806	728
Motor Vehicle Theft	189	156	172	186	161	145
Simple Assault	279	277	224	274	291	287
Arson	9	10	18	16	12	8
Forgery (Not Checks)	161	125	9	10	6	30
Check Offenses	978	1,024	1,163*	1,694**	1,373	1,703
Fraud (Not Checks)	26	33	29	23	36	32
Embezzlement	6	11	4	12	7	10
Stolen Property	88	70	95	107	78	92
Vandalism	71	27	29	33	44	27
Weapons Offenses	52	30	31	46	61	54
Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	18	10	2	4	1	6
Child Molesting	5	6	7	6	10	9
Other Sex Offenses	18	14	18	30	45	48
Drug Offenses	935	705	583	691	889	865
Gambling	4	3	1	3	--	--
Child Abuse/Neglect	6	11	7	24	9	7
Nonsupport	45	62	59	62	88	81
Other Offenses against Family	27	20	9	15	31	26
DUI	4,029	3,954	3,567	4,383	5,291	6,087
Liquor Laws	--	--	112	208	346	405
Disorderly Conduct	868	781	855	1,138	1,232	1,081
Other Offenses	1,015	984	809	1,072	1,307	1,586
Suspicion	11	36	12	11	14	14
Curfew & Loitering	33	15	17	25	13	4
Running Away	381	488	407	340	391	262
Ungovernable Behavior	55	68	82	75	136	115
Possession/Drinking Liquor	181	163	149	104	234	356
Other Juvenile Offenses	84	72	143	104	109	84
AWOL	71	54	52	48	48	52
Detoxification	4,392	4,107	4,253	3,781	3,563	2,997
Escape	43	42	26	37	38	28
Municipal Ordinance Violations	308	183	143	157	109	71
Parole Violations	225	149	123	113	100	66
Protective Custody	110	94	81	97	60	58
Leaving Scene of Accident	43	36	69	61	91	83
Reckless Driving	176	140	145	159	178	148
Driving Under Suspension	578	693	874	1,233	1,544	1,555
Open Container	168	148	155	170	146	129
Other Traffic	409	368	322	343	272	300
Trespassing	70	58	64	86	112	88
Sleeper (No Offense)	229	285	261	246	251	136
Bench Warrant	103	325	728	873	1,028	1,225
Held for Federal Marshal	91	220	212	150	223	129
Pick Up Order	3	47	320	305	267	283
Probation Violation	--	15	65	128	147	175
Custody Review	--	2	17	12	11	12
Held for Court	--	8	6	1	45	61
Giving False Information	--	1	--	--	--	--
GRAND TOTAL	17,933	17,390	18,011	20,344	22,093	22,546

*Check Offenses - includes 68 charges as check forgeries.
**Check Offenses - includes 131 as check forgeries.

Interesting information can be gleaned from Tables XVIII and XIX including the fact that fewer than 9 percent of persons held in jails annually from 1977 through 1982 were charged with crime index offenses.* Conversely, approximately 21 percent of persons reported held annually were not held as the result of any criminal charges. (This category includes detoxification, custody review, protective custody and sleepers.)

Table XIX

Total Incarcerations, 1977-1982
by Selected Reasons for
Incarceration
North Dakota

Reason for Incarceration	Total Incarcerations, 1977 Thru 1982	
Crime Index Offenses	9,912	(8.4%)
No Charges	25,055	(21.2%)
Traffic Related Offenses	38,047	(32.2%)
Juvenile Status Offenses	3,503	(2.9%)
Drug Offenses	4,668	(3.9%)
All Others	37,132	(31.4%)
Grand Total	118,317	(100%)
Alcohol-Specific Reasons for Incarceration:		
Detoxification	23,093	(19.5%)
DUI	27,311	(23.1%)
Liquor Law Violations	1,071	(.9%)
Open Container	916	(.8%)
Possessing/Drinking Liquor	1,187	(1.0%)
Total Alcohol-Specific	53,578	(45.3%)
All Others	64,739	(54.7%)
Grand Total	118,317	(100%)

*The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program, of which North Dakota is a part, collects information on an eight offense crime index. The index includes the following serious, universal, frequently occurring crimes: homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

About 32 percent of reported incarcerations annually for these six years involved traffic-related offenses. DUI, open container, leaving the scene of an accident, reckless driving, driving under suspension and other traffic offenses were included in this calculation.

Juvenile offenses (labeled "unruly" or "status"), acts which would not be classed as an offense if committed by an adult, accounted for fewer than 3 percent of reported incarcerations annually from 1977 through 1982. These include curfew and loitering, running away, ungovernable behavior and the category of "other" juvenile offenses.

Drug offenses include both possession and sale or manufacturing offenses. Drug offenses accounted for fewer than 4 percent of reported local incarcerations, annually, from 1977 through 1982. Alcohol-related reasons were much more frequently reported as causes of incarcerations. Well over 45 percent of incarcerations in 1977 through 1982 were reported as persons being held for detoxification or under charges stemming from incidents directly related to alcohol usage: DUI, liquor law violations, open container violations and juveniles in possession of liquor. And, of course, there are many other offense categories, such as disorderly conduct, assault, etc., that are alcohol related, but not identified here as such. In 1982, DUI offenses alone accounted for over 26 percent of reported incarcerations, with detoxification holds amounting to over 13 percent.

Actual incidence of drug and alcohol use related to incidents leading to incarceration may be even higher as abuse of these controlled substances may promote other illegal behavior which in turn could result in incarceration. This is confirmed by the data on physical condition at intake of incarcerated persons which shows that approximately 50 percent of those persons were either drug or alcohol intoxicated at intake.

The number of DUI incarcerations increased quite significantly from 1979 to 1982 so that the total increase from 1979 to 1982 is about 70 percent. This will be a figure that will be interesting to watch in the next several years in light of new 1983 legislation regarding DUI.

During the same period, 1979-1982, incarcerations for detoxification decreased by about 30 percent.

Table XX presents 1982 statewide data on persons incarcerated by reason for incarceration and age.

Table XX

Reasons for Incarceration
by Age
North Dakota, 1982

Reason for Incarceration	Age										
	10 & Under	11-14	15-17	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 & Over	Juv.	Adult	Total
Homicide				5	4	2	3			14	14
Neg. Manslaughter				14	2		3			19	19
Gross Sexual Impos.			2	27	18	8	2	3	2	58	60
Robbery			5	28	3	6	1		5	38	43
Aggravated Assault			3	54	19	7	4		3	84	87
Burglary		5	52	283	26	3	6	2	57	320	377
Larceny/Theft Over $1,000.00			6	134	30	20	5	2	6	191	197
Larceny/Theft Under $1,000.00	1	12	29	446	145	65	24	6	42	686	728
Motor Vehicle Theft		5	32	83	11	11	2	1	37	108	145
Simple Assault			4	194	61	18	8	2	4	283	287
Arson				6	1			1		8	8
Forgery (Not Checks)				21	6	2	1				30
Check Offenses		1	11	1,116	328	171	55	21	12	1,691	1,703
Fraud (Not Checks)				14	8	7	2	1		32	32
Embezzlement				2	5	3				10	10
Stolen Property (BRP)		3	8	62	14	5			11	81	92
Vandalism			2	21	3	1			2	25	27
Weapons Offenses				35	14	3	1	1		54	54
Prostitution/ Commercialized Vice		1		3	1		1		1	5	6
Child Molesting				3	2	2		2		9	9
Other Sex Offenses			1	27	13	2	5		1	47	48
Drug Offenses			25	752	77	9	2		25	840	865
Child Abuse/Neglect				2	2	3				7	7
Nonsupport				39	29	14	2			81	81
Other Offenses Against Family				15	4	5		2		26	26
DUI		7	141	3,405	1,230	696	419	189	148	5,939	6,087
Liquor Laws		1	11	368	11	8	6		12	393	405
Disorderly Conduct		6	46	664	191	106	47	21	52	1,029	1,081
Other Offenses		4	36	1,056	276	142	44	28	40	1,546	1,586
Suspicion			3	10	1				3	11	14
Curfew & Loitering		2	2						4		4
Running Away	1	65	196						262		262
Ungovernable Behavior	1	35	79						115		115
Possession/Drinking Liquors		4	60	292					64	292	356
Other Juvenile Offenses	1	12	71						84		84
AWOL		1	7	34	4	4	1	1	8	44	52
Detoxification	1	4	28	938	670	552	438	366	33	2,964	2,997
Escape				20	4	3		1		28	28
Municipal Ordinance Violations			1	47	13	6	1	3	1	70	71
Parole Violations			3	50	7	3	2	1	3	63	66
Protective Custody		1	3	24	18	6	5	1	4	54	58
Leaving Scene of Accident			5	46	14	5	13		5	78	83
Reckless Driving			14	120	7	4	2	1	14	134	148
Driving Under Suspension			26	1,174	229	74	37	15	26	1,529	1,555
Open Container			2	71	84	13	6	3	2	127	129
Other Traffic			7	206	53	26	4	4	7	293	300
Trespassing			4	60	9	10	4	1	4	84	88
Sleeper	1		2	57	32	19	15	10	3	133	136
Bench Warrant		2	13	763	249	139	44	15	15	1,210	1,225
Held for Fed. Marshal			4	66	35	15	9		4	125	129
Pick Up Order		12	54	156	32	21	5	3	66	217	283
Probation Violation			3	129	29	11	3		3	172	175
Custody Review			1	6	2	1	2		1	11	12
Held for Court		15	46						61		61
Total	6	198	1,048	13,149	3,973	2,231	1,234	707	1,252	21,294	22,546

Over 58 percent (13,149) of all incarcerations reported in local correctional facilities in North Dakota in 1982 were between the ages of 18 and 29. Thirty-three percent (4,343) of these incarcerations were either for detoxification or DUI. Over 12 percent of those aged 18-29 were incarcerated for traffic related offenses (excluding DUI -- including DUI, the figure is 38 percent).

Among those aged 60 and over, however, more than 78 percent of those incarcerated are held for DUI or detoxification.

Table XXI reviews both race and sex of persons incarcerated by reason for incarceration for local correctional facilities statewide in 1982. When examining this data, it is important for the reader to remember that the BIA jails do not currently report to this information system, and only reported data is shown here. (See the description of the NDJIS at the beginning of this report).

Table XXI

Reasons for
Incarceration by Race and Sex
North Dakota, 1982

Reason for Incarceration	Race							
	White		American Indian		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	11		1	1	1		13	14
Negligent Manslaughter	15	1	3				18	1
Gross Sexual Imposition	54		5		1		60	
Robbery	32	2	6	1	2		40	3
Aggravated Assault	62	4	12	2	7		81	6
Burglary	309	10	49	3	6		364	13
Larceny/Theft	615	117	124	37	24	8	763	162
Motor Vehicle Theft	99	11	28	1	5	1	132	13
Other Assaults	208	10	52	4	12	1	272	15
Arson	7	1					7	1
Forgery/Counterfeiting	19	6	2		2	1	23	7
Check Offenses	1,083	491	56	31	27	15	1,166	537
Fraud	25	6	1				26	6
Embezzlement	6	3	1				7	3
Stolen Property	60	7	18	4	2	1	80	12
Vandalism	17	1	6		3		26	1
Weapons Offenses	49		5				54	
Prostitution/Common Vice	2	4					2	4
Child Molesting	8		1				9	
Other Sex Offenses	42		2		4		48	
Drug Offenses	729	79	32	12	13		776	91
Child Abuse/Neglect	4	2	1				5	2
Non-Support	75		4		2		81	
Other Offenses Against Family	25	1					25	1
DUI	4,918	434	516	136	80	3	5,514	573
Liquor Laws (Not DUI)	315	36	37	14	3		355	50
Disorderly Conduct	730	59	223	42	24	3	977	104
Other Offenses	1,238	111	170	22	38	7	1,446	140
Suspicion	9		3	1	1		13	1
Curfew and Loitering	2	1	1				3	1
Running Away	83	139	25	9	3	3	111	151
Ungovernable Behavior	43	63	9				52	63
Possession/Drinking Liquor	229	38	77	11	1		307	49
Other Juvenile Offenses	38	20	23	3			61	23
AWOL	40	6	5	1			45	7
Detoxification	1,525	79	1,214	127	50	2	2,789	208
Escape	23	1	4				27	1
Municipal Ord. Violations	45	2	15	6	3		63	8
Parole Violations	53	8	5				58	8
Protective Custody	41	9	7	1			48	10
Leaving Scene of Accident	59	13	8	3			67	16
Reckless Driving	126	6	15		1		142	6
Driving Under Suspension	1,275	46	186	28	16	4	1,477	78
Open Container	77	5	34	11	2		113	16
Other Traffic	232	14	47	3	4		283	17
Trepassing	70	2	10	3	3		83	83
Sleeper (No Offense)	113	5	14	2	2		129	7
Bench Warrant	846	89	224	51	14	1	1,084	141
Held for Federal Marshal	65	6	47	2	9		121	8
Pick Up Orders	160	51	21	6	43	2	224	59
Probation Violations	137	11	18	4	5		160	15
Custody Review	9	1	2				11	1
Held for Courts	23	35	2		1		26	35
Grand Total	16,081	2,046	3,371	582	414	52	19,866	2,680

Whites accounted for 80 percent of all incarcerations in 1982 (see Table XV above), but were responsible for only 54 percent of the incarcerations for detoxification. On the other hand, American Indians accounted for only 18 percent of all incarcerations in 1982, but 45 percent of all incarcerations for detoxification.

Indians were incarcerated for alcohol-specific reasons in the following numbers:

Detoxification	1,341
DUI	652
Liquor Laws	51
Open Container	45
Possession/Drink Liquor	88
Total	2,177

These alcohol-specific reasons are 55 percent of all of the reasons for which Indians were incarcerated.

Legal Status

North Dakota local correctional facilities held persons in each of several categories of legal status during 1982. These categories ranged from persons under investigation, through those serving sentences, to persons held for no offense but as a community service (detoxification, sleepers). Table XXII presents a complete list of these categories, the number of persons held annually in each category from 1977 through 1982, and the percent of total persons held annually represented by each category.

Table XXII

Legal Status at Intake
of Persons Incarcerated
North Dakota, 1977-1982

Means of Release	Year					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Awaiting Trial	8,928 (49.8%)	9,246 (53.2%)	9,220 (51.2%)	11,104 (54.6%)	12,578 (56.9%)	13,612 (60.4%)
Held for Detoxification	4,693 (26.2%)	4,314 (24.8%)	4,474 (24.8%)	4,365 (21.5%)	3,995 (18.1%)	3,492 (15.5%)
Serving Sentence	1,431 (8.0%)	1,291 (7.4%)	1,494 (8.3%)	2,083 (10.2%)	2,472 (11.2%)	2,766 (12.3%)
Awaiting Transfer	1,068 (6.0%)	908 (5.2%)	897 (5%)	881 (4.3%)	807 (3.7%)	738 (3.3%)
In-Transit	640 (3.6%)	705 (4.1%)	956 (5.3%)	848 (4.2%)	908 (4.1%)	721 (3.2%)
Awaiting Indictment	82 (.5%)	51 (.3%)	222 (1.2%)	275 (1.4%)	296 (1.3%)	332 (1.5%)
Awaiting Sentencing	387 (2.2%)	223 (1.3%)	167 (.9%)	216 (1.1%)	268 (1.2%)	278 (1.2%)
Under Investigation	265 (1.5%)	129 (.7%)	108 (.6%)	136 (.7%)	232 (1.1%)	249 (1.1%)
Awaiting Probation/ Parole Hearing	97 (.5%)	113 (.7%)	102 (.6%)	91 (.5%)	149 (.7%)	175 (.8%)
Sleeper (No Offense)	236 (1.3%)	283 (1.6%)	266 (1.5%)	238 (1.2%)	257 (1.2%)	130 (.6%)
Federal Prisoner	64 (.4%)	110 (.6%)	89 (.5%)	94 (.5%)	122 (.6%)	36 (.2%)
Military Prisoner	24 (.1%)	10 (.1%)	12 (.1%)	11 (.1%)	9 (.04%)	11 (.05%)
Awaiting Appeal	18 (.1%)	7 (.04%)	4 (.02%)	2 (.01%)	-- --	6 (.03%)
Total	17,933	17,390	18,011	20,344	22,093	22,546

Note: Percentages in each column may not add to 100% due to rounding.

As seen in the table, approximately 60 percent of all persons reported held in 1982 were awaiting trial. That percentage has grown since 1977. Fifteen percent were held for detoxification in 1982. About 10 percent of persons held in any given year were actually serving a sentence when initially held. The total number of persons who eventually served sentences is, of course, higher -- however, these statistics still point out that the concept of the jail as a place of punishment is not a concept consistent with the facts. Rather, local jails function primarily to assume the safekeeping of persons, and their appearance in court, until some other disposition is reached. Or, they serve as places for "sobering up." The number of persons actually serving sentence, by comparison, is very small.

The categories used in the NDJIS for legal status, and their explanations, are as follows:

Code (UI) Under Investigation: Use this only for subjects who have not been formally charged with an offense.

(AI) Awaiting Indictment: Use this only for subjects who have been charged with an offense or offenses but whose case(s) have not yet been examined by a grand jury.

(AT) Awaiting Trial: Use this only for subjects who have been charged (and indicted, if applicable) but not yet brought to trial.

(AS) Awaiting Sentencing: Use this only for subjects who have been tried and convicted of an offense or offenses but not yet sentenced for the offense(s).

(AA) Awaiting Appeal: Use this only for subjects who have been sentenced and who are appealing the conviction and/or sentence.

(TR) Awaiting Transfer: Use this only for inmates who are sentenced and awaiting transfer to another correctional institution and who are not appealing.

(AH) Awaiting Probation or Parole Revocation Hearing: Use this only for probationers or parolees awaiting a hearing on technical violations or their probation or parole conditions. If a probationer or parolee is charged with a new offense, the appropriate code should be entered (e.g., under investigation, awaiting indictment, awaiting trial, etc.)

(SS) Serving Sentence: Use this only for inmates who are sentenced to confinement in the local jail and who are not appealing their case(s).

(TS) Transit: Use this only for inmates temporarily being held for local or state authorities from other than this jurisdiction (or for juveniles held for parents).

(FD) Federal: Use code FD for subjects held for federal authorities.

(ML) Military: Use this code for those held for military authorities.

(DX) Detoxification: Use this code for subjects detained only for detoxification.

(SL) Sleep -- no offense.

Detoxification as a legal status should not be assumed to be the same thing as detoxification as a reason for incarceration. The correctional officers recording the jail register data are required to make choices from among the various legal status categories and reasons for incarceration. When there are several reasons for incarceration involved, for instance, they must select only one to be reported, based on a hierarchy of seriousness. There are also situations when more than one legal status may apply, or where it is simply difficult to determine the legal status. The choices from among the reasons for incarceration, and from the legal status categories are made independent of each other: i.e., there is no requirement that a selection of "detoxification" in the legal status category must be accompanied by a selection of "detoxification" as the reason for incarceration.

An example of when these two detoxification references may not correspond is the case of an individual arrested for DUI who is able to bond out immediately. He is, however, detained for detoxification. Since the individual is able to bond out, he is not being held awaiting trial, but rather for detoxification -- and that is his legal status. He is not recorded, however, under reason for incarceration, as a detoxification case. The reason for incarceration is DUI.

We know that in many instances, there are cases where detoxification is recorded as the legal status but some other reason for incarceration is used. In the six years of available data, detoxification as a legal status has run from 207 to 584 cases in excess of the number of recorded detoxifications as reason for incarceration.

Length of Incarceration

Table XXIII shows numbers of persons held annually in specific time periods. The proportion of reported incarcerations of two hours or less have been steadily increasing during each of the past six years, until in 1982, more than one/fifth of all reported incarcerations were held two hours or less. Over one/half were held less than 12 hours and when looking at incarcerations of less than 24 hours duration, we find over 65 percent of total reported incarcerations. Nearly 98 percent of all persons held were held fewer than thirty days. The most noteworthy observation regarding this table is the consistency of distribution in the various time periods from year to year.

Table XXIII

Incarcerations by
Length of Incarceration
North Dakota, 1977-1982

Length of Incarceration	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
2 hrs. or less	2,235 (12.5%)	2,471 (14.2%)	2,584 (14.0%)	3,370 16.5%)	3,986 (18.0%)	4,645 (20.6%)
3-6 hrs.	1,890 (10.6%)	1,844 (10.6%)	1,862 (10.0%)	1,917 (9.4%)	2,033 (9.2%)	2,053 (9.1%)
7-12 hrs.	4,841 (27.0%)	4,378 (25.2%)	4,478 (24.3%)	4,812 (23.6%)	4,790 (21.7%)	4,850 (21.5%)
13-23 hrs.	3,404 (19.0%)	3,387 (19.4%)	3,628 (19.7%)	3,598 (17.6%)	3,646 (16.5%)	3,163 (14.0%)
24-90 hrs.	3,286 (18.3%)	3,165 (18.2%)	3,573 (19.4%)	4,076 (20.0%)	4,571 (20.7%)	4,549** (20.2%)
91 hrs. - 7 days	837 (4.7%)	786 (4.5%)	827 (4.5%)	933 (4.6%)	1,071 (4.8%)	1,129*** (5.0%)
8-30 days	1,053 (5.9%)	1,007 (5.8%)	1,008 (5.5%)	1,242 (6.1%)	1,479 (6.7%)	1,565 (6.9%)
31-90 days	301 (1.7%)	270 (1.6%)	206 (1.1%)	354 (1.7%)	399 (1.8%)	465 (2.1%)
Over 90 days	64 (0.3%)	85 (0.5%)	275 (1.5%)	92 (0.4%)	119 (0.5%)	149 (0.7%)
TOTAL*	17,911 (100%)	17,393 (100%)	18,441 (100%)	20,394 (100%)	22,093 (100%)	22,568 (100%)

*Since Length of Incarceration uses total time in the facility and the count of persons held in any year uses intake date as the determining factor, there are some discrepancies between these annual totals and those shown previously in this report.

**The time period for 1982 is 24-96 hours.

***The time period for 1982 is 97 hours - 7 days.

There are some rather significant implications to this information:

1. Local jails are primarily short-term (less than 24 hours) holding facilities. The state had, in 1982, three classifications or grades of jail facilities distinguished by how long prisoners could be kept in each: (a) grade three -- up to 96 hours; (b) grade two -- up to 30 days;* and (c) grade one -- up to one year. More than 85 percent of all incarcerations in the state could be accommodated in grade three facilities in 1982.

2. Grade three and two facilities could have accommodated 97.3 percent of all incarcerations in 1982.

3. Grade one jails were needed to house only 2.7 percent of all local incarcerations in 1982, or 614 persons.

4. Only 149 incarcerations in 1982 were in excess of 90 days, and only 45 in excess of 180 days. Even though grade one facilities may be used to incarcerate up to one year, they are not used extensively for that purpose.

*This was changed to 90 days by the 1983 Legislature but didn't take effect until July, 1983.

Table XXIV lists the number of incarcerations occurring in each of the facilities in the state for selected periods of time. The time periods selected are the same as in Table XXIII, except that Table XXIV includes an additional period of "over 180 days," and establishes the immediately preceding category at "91-180 days." The selection of time periods from these two tables is arbitrary except where cutoffs are made to coincide with the three grades of jail facilities: i.e., 96 hours for grade three, and 30 days for grade two.

It is interesting that in different facilities, different time periods contain the largest percentages of incarcerations. For instance, in the Grand Forks County Jail there are 1,203 incarcerations recorded in the 7-12 hour period, but in Cass County the largest number of incarcerations were for 2 hours or less. In Burleigh County, Lake Region, Richland County, and Stark County the largest category was the 24-96 hour period.

Table XXIV

Incarcerations by Facility by Length of Incarceration North Dakota, 1982

Facility	2 Hours or Less	3-6 Hours	7-12 Hours	13-23 Hours	24-96 Hours	97 Hrs.- 7 Days	8-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	Over 180 Days	Facility Total
Adams Co.	9	7	5	4	6	0	3	1	0	0	35
Barnes Co.	73	41	148	57	120	28	32	13	0	0	512
Bottineau Co.	26	14	33	18	27	17	19	5	0	0	159
Bowman Co.	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
Burke Co.	54	4	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	65
Burleigh Co.	96	9	251	226	384	132	195	49	2	0	1,434
Cass Co.	964	264	461	685	680	159	278	87	34	22	3,634
Cass Co. J.D.C.	12	13	17	39	73	35	55	0	0	0	244
Cavalier Co.	5	7	30	17	16	4	2	0	0	0	81
Dickey Co.	25	22	4	8	9	2	0	0	0	0	70
Divide Co.	9	10	11	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	45
Dunn Co.	17	25	28	16	11	3	0	0	0	0	100
Eddy Co.	21	9	11	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	54
Emmons Co.	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Foster Co.	3	1	9	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	17
Golden Valley Co.	11	8	19	16	11	3	4	1	0	0	73
Grand Forks Co.	494	354	1,203	380	334	132	155	64	17	2	3,135
Grand Forks Co. J.D.C.	10	7	21	32	70	6	6	0	0	1	153
Grant Co.	0	0	1	1	8	3	2	0	0	0	15
Hettinger Co.	2	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
Mott	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lake Region C.C.	423	83	276	216	509	77	149	63	7	2	1,805
Logan Co.	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
McHenry Co.	33	18	13	10	19	2	0	0	0	0	95
McIntosh Co.	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
McKenzie Co.	39	37	194	92	90	24	27	9	1	3	516
McLean Co. (1)	10	9	34	26	17	6	1	1	0	0	104
Mercer Co.	43	24	200	58	111	17	18	5	0	0	476
Morton Co.	266	47	78	63	193	33	27	8	1	0	716
Mountrail Co.	53	14	21	21	32	12	5	0	0	0	158
Oliver Co.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pembina Co.	16	14	43	29	46	19	17	2	0	0	186
Pierce Co.	16	10	16	23	33	7	8	7	2	0	122
Ransom Co.	5	24	21	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	66
Renville Co.	7	3	7	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	21
Richland Co.	27	67	103	66	262	51	67	11	3	1	658
Rolette Co.	193	37	71	64	71	36	78	6	0	1	557
Dunseith	46	25	77	65	64	7	0	0	0	0	284
Sheridan Co.	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
SWMCCC (2)	4	1	4	2	3	2	8	5	2	0	31
Stark Co.	187	84	184	181	354	63	109	28	1	1	1,192
Dickinson	43	202	278	48	74	2	1	0	0	0	648
Stutsman Co.	203	64	51	52	195	45	38	9	1	2	660
Traill Co.	13	12	18	30	24	7	25	2	3	2	136
Walsh Co.	37	56	168	98	111	23	34	12	2	0	541
Ward Co.	931	76	84	74	101	35	64	27	17	2	1,411
Minot	38	81	174	102	74	23	9	0	0	0	501
Wells Co.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Williams Co.	176	173	471	305	382	111	128	50	10	4	1,810
Total	4,646	2,053	4,850	3,163	4,549	1,129	1,565	465	104	44	22,568

(1) McLean County statistics include incarcerations of the city jail in Garrison.

(2) Southwest Multi-County Corrections Center opened in December 1982, so these numbers reflect only one month's operation.

We know from the consistency displayed in Table XXIII that if we were to go back and look at previous years for individual agencies, we would find distributions very similar to those mentioned above. The practices in the individual jail facilities and in the courts which they serve are relatively stable, and it is these practices which account for the differences between facilities.

A statistic which we have relied upon in the past for planning purposes is what we have called the "average length of incarceration." This was derived by looking at all of the incarcerations which fell in a given category of race, sex, age, etc., and determining an average incarceration time for all the cases in those categories. Table XXV features the average length of incarceration for males and females in various age groups for each of six years.

Table XXV

Average Length of Incarceration
(In Hours)
by Age and Sex
North Dakota, 1977-1982

Age	Male						Female					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
10 and Under	9	55	42	23	16	1	13	11	2	23	1	27
11-12	13	46	49	6	67	25	13	72	139	12	38	21
13-14	59	63	31	59	69	60	30	51	96	30	67	70
15	45	51	89	50	58	50	24	43	122	60	75	73
16	38	44	51	97	80	47	24	48	85	48	97	61
17	109	72	47	76	86	67	17	41	34	101	28	46
Juvenile Average	72	59	54	73	78	57	24	47	87	58	67	61
18	89	143	212	81	108	172	35	41	26	28	35	48
19	97	92	63	71	103	101	26	24	44	89	31	52
20	97	95	48	73	101	96	32	60	35	30	69	58
21	86	96	58	88	98	96	19	26	34	56	53	45
22	68	77	53	80	86	76	23	28	44	22	35	100
23	107	86	55	82	103	101	128	59	14	49	40	93
24	100	96	336	64	88	86	47	34	22	46	45	277
25-29	84	84	59	75	78	96	47	48	44	43	86	55
30-34	78	82	63	69	74	84	67	56	27	28	29	85
35-39	62	79	178	68	89	80	27	40	25	48	76	82
40-44	60	73	42	121	70	85	38	20	23	44	40	59
45-49	61	48	6	177	69	81	26	15	20	32	38	44
50-54	47	49	45	55	65	61	18	35	13	10	31	10
55-59	57	35	19	37	61	159	121	25	18	15	26	10
60-64	39	41	27	43	49	96	19	30	25	94	12	67
65 and Over	39	43	24	33	31	58	6	7	14	4	27	5
Adult Average	76	80	69	79	84	95	43	39	31	42	52	74
All Ages Average	76	79	68	78	83	93	39	41	46	45	55	72

It is apparent in Table XXV that there is little relationship between age and length of incarceration, as the numbers in each age category, from year to year, are likely to cover an extremely wide range and there is not much to distinguish one age group from another. The most that can be said, based on the data in Table XXV, is that average lengths of incarceration run somewhat higher for males than females, and the average length for both males and females has increased since we began collecting data in 1977 -- 22 percent for males and 84 percent for females. Similar random distributions are found when length of incarceration is related to other variables. The reason there is so much fluctuation in the numbers from one time period to another is that, as we can see in Tables XXIII and XXIV, the majority of cases are bunched at less than 24 hours. However, those few cases that go for extended incarceration periods take on considerably greater weight -- the greater the length of incarceration, the greater the weight it has in determining the average. This essentially renders "average length of incarceration" ineffective as a descriptor of jail use. We will no longer make use of "average length of incarceration" in treating the jail data, but will further develop "length of incarceration" as selected periods of incarceration.

Means of Release

The North Dakota Jail Information System also records the method by which each individual recorded held was released during any calendar year. Some persons were not released by the end of the calendar year and are therefore not included in these statistics on release. For example, in 1982, there were 22,546 persons reported incarcerated in local facilities; however, there were releases reported for only 22,512. Table XXVI provides data, annually from 1977 through 1982, on numbers of persons achieving release by various means.

Over 38 percent of all persons held in 1982 bonded out, either through the court or through an agent. Over 19 percent were transferred to another authority (i.e., state penitentiary, military or other federal authority, etc.). About 13 percent of those held in 1982 were not held on any charges and another 16 percent completed their sentences. Approximately 8 percent were released on their own recognizance and the remaining 6 percent of those released were handled by various means as shown in Table XXVI. These percentages have remained relatively stable throughout the past six years (1977 through 1982).

Table XXVI

Means of Release
of Persons Incarcerated
North Dakota, 1977-1982

Means of Release	Year					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Cash Bond to Court	3,648 (20.3%)	3,933 (22.6%)	3,879 (21.8%)	4,732 (23.4%)	5,726 (25.9%)	6,240 (27.7%)
Completed Sentence	2,468 (13.8%)	1,747 (10.1%)	2,058 (11.6%)	2,594 (12.8%)	3,476 (15.7%)	3,613 (16.0%)
No Charge	3,691 (20.6%)	4,022 23.1%)	4,181 (23.5%)	3,839 (19.0%)	3,461 (15.7%)	2,997 (13.3%)
Transferred to Other Authority	2,789 (15.6%)	2,738 (15.8%)	2,698 (15.2%)	2,913 (14.4%)	3,036 (13.8%)	2,698 (12.0%)
Cash Bond to Agent	2,090 (11.6%)	1,890 (10.9%)	1,642 (9.2%)	2,408 (11.9%)	2,422 (11.0%)	2,441 (10.8%)
Released on Own Recognizance	1,168 (6.5%)	1,229 (7.1%)	1,462 (8.2%)	1,628 (8.0%)	1,790 (8.1%)	2,070 (9.2%)
Paid Fine	631 (3.5%)	569 (3.3%)	621 (3.5%)	825 (4.1%)	645 (2.9%)	762 (3.4%)
Placed on Parole	52 (.3%)	72 (.4%)	64 (.4%)	70 (.3%)	158 (.7%)	496 (2.2%)
Transferred to Medical Facility	652 (3.6%)	713 (4.1%)	608 (3.4%)	535 (2.6%)	545 (2.5%)	464 (2.1%)
Released on Other's Recognizance	278 (1.5%)	182 (1.0%)	288 (1.6%)	382 (1.9%)	435 (2.0%)	413 (1.8%)
Charges Dismissed	194 (1.0%)	117 (.7%)	99 (.6%)	95 (.5%)	130 (.6%)	140 (.6%)
Placed on Probation	116 (.6%)	83 (.5%)	74 (.4%)	50 (.2%)	74 (.3%)	67 (.3%)
Diversion Program	111 (.6%)	24 (.1%)	16 (.1%)	81 (.4%)	105 (.5%)	65 (.3%)
Deported	22 (.1%)	42 (.2%)	65 (.4%)	56 (.3%)	54 (.2%)	35 (.2%)
Escaped	15 (.1%)	20 (.1%)	16 (.1%)	19 (.09%)	19 (.08%)	11 (.05%)
Deceased	2 (.01%)	2 (.01%)	1 (.005%)	1 (.005%)	1 (.004%)	--
Total*	17,927	17,383	17,772	20,228	22,077	22,512

* Column totals for means of release do not equal the total number of incarcerations for any given year because of the persons who were not released at the time yearly calculations were made.

Note: Percentages in each column may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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Office of the Attorney General

Criminal Justice Training & Statistics Division

Nicholas J. Spaeth
Attorney General

NORTH DAKOTA
CORRECTIONAL
FACILITIES REPORT
1984

North Dakota Correctional Facilities Report, 1984

data collected and processed
through the
North Dakota Jail Information System (NDJIS)

Nicholas J. Spaeth
Attorney General

A Publication of the
Criminal Justice Training and Statistics Division

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1985

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The most important single individual in the operation of the North Dakota Jail Information System is the information systems clerk. Vi Ressler must check every entry on every form that is sent to this office. She must communicate with all of the forty-three facilities to make sure that the proper corrections are made prior to automated data entry. Her hard work, knowledge, and good judgment are essential and appreciated.

Robert J. Helten
Systems Specialist

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NORTH DAKOTA JAIL INFORMATION SYSTEM (NDJIS)

The North Dakota Jail Information System (NDJIS) was begun in 1977. It is a system wherein the county and city correctional facilities in the state record the booking of inmates into their facilities and report these "bookings" quarterly to the Attorney General's Office. Standard North Dakota Correctional Facility Register forms are used by all county and city facilities in the state to accomplish this reporting.

The NDJIS gathers data on: (1) characteristics of incarcerated persons, including age, sex, race/ethnicity and physical condition at intake; (2) reasons for incarcerations; (3) lengths of incarcerations; (4) legal status and means of release of persons being held in local facilities; and (5) the agencies financially responsible for incarcerations (currently being gathered but not yet analyzed).

Reports are not received from facilities run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the state's four Indian reservations, nor does the NDJIS include statistics from the State Industrial School, the State Farm, the State Penitentiary, or any other state institution.

The data received by the Attorney General's Office is verified, entered and stored on a computer file with the State's Central Data Processing Division. Reports are run twice annually, usually in February and August, with other additional runs being made periodically to produce specific kinds of information in response to special requests.

North Dakota Jail Statistics, 1984

OVERVIEW 1984

The North Dakota Office of the Attorney General has responsibility for annually inspecting all county, city and regional jail facilities and juvenile detention centers. In 1984, there were 36 county jails, 3 city facilities, 2 regional corrections centers, and 1 juvenile detention center inspected. Each of these facilities maintained records of all persons incarcerated, and reported these incarcerations to the Attorney General's Office.

A total of 20,062 incarcerations were recorded in 1984. Eighty-eight percent of these, or 17,560, were male; 3,502 were female. Ninety-six percent, or 19,165, were adult; 897 were juveniles aged 17 or younger.

It is important to remember that the numbers produced by the North Dakota Jail Information System (NDJIS) reflect what we refer to as incarcerations, and should not be interpreted as persons incarcerated. An incarceration is intended to represent the intake, confinement and release of an individual in a jail or juvenile facility. It requires the actual physical placement of an individual in an area specifically intended for human confinement, for the purpose of ensuring the safekeeping and continued presence of that individual. Since the same individuals can be incarcerated numerous times in the same or different facilities, it is not a measure of the number of persons incarcerated.

Incarcerations, as were noted above, are intended to reflect the use of areas specifically intended for confinement, though this is a matter that is sometimes not quite clear. Persons who are detained by law enforcement authorities in a sheriff's or police chief's office, or some other administrative or public area, awaiting administrative procedures such as the posting of bond, should not be recorded as having been incarcerated. On the other hand, if the intake process is initiated, and the individual is physically placed in a designated confinement area -- usually behind a locked door -- that individual should be recorded on the correction facility register.

It is known that in some instances, in some agencies, persons have been arrested and taken to jail facilities where they bond out in a very short while. Some of these individuals were not physically placed in a confinement area, yet they were recorded on the correctional facility register. This kind of inconsistency in reporting does occur even though steps are taken to try to minimize errors and promote accuracy and consistency. These qualifications of the data should be kept in mind when reading the NDJIS statistics.

Following is a summary of the local incarceration data for 1984:

Summary of Local Incarceration Data* 1984

Total Statewide Jail Incarcerations	20,062
Sex of Incarcerated Persons:	
Male	17,560
Female	2,502
Age of Incarcerated Persons:	
Adult	19,165
Juvenile	897
Age and Sex of Incarcerated Persons:	
Juvenile Male	607
Juvenile Female	290
Adult Male	16,593
Adult Female	2,212
Race of Incarcerated Persons:	
American Indian	3,722
Black, not Hispanic	114
White, not Hispanic	15,900
Asian or Pacific Islander	65
Hispanic, Black or White	261
Legal Status at Intake:	
Under Investigation	102
Awaiting Indictment	451
Awaiting Trial	11,935
Awaiting Sentencing	131
Awaiting Appeal	0
Awaiting Transfer	607
Awaiting Probation/Parole Hearing	430
Serving Sentence	3,732
Transit	378
Federal	48
Military	4
Detoxification	2,194
Sleeper	50

*Excluding jails which are located on the Indian reservations at Belcourt, Fort Yates, Fort Totten and New Town.

Persons Alcohol Intoxicated at Intake:

Male	6,587
Female	763
Total	7,350

Percent of Total Incarcerations Recorded as Alcohol Intoxicated	37%

Average Length of Incarceration:

Juvenile Male (607)	80 hrs.
Juvenile Female (290)	49 hrs.
Adult Male (16,953)	121 hrs.
Adult Female (2,212)	53 hrs.
American Indian Male (3,106)	122 hrs.
American Indian Female (616)	81 hrs.
White Male (14,044)	120 hrs.
White Female (1,856)	43 hrs.
Male Age 18 (762)	250 hrs.
DUI Offense (5,509)	66 hrs.
Detoxification (2,052)	18 hrs.
All Persons (20,062)	108 hrs.

Person-Days in Jail:

Juvenile Male	2,203
Juvenile Female	592
Adult Male	85,471
Adult Female	4,885
Total Person-Days	92,971

Average Daily Population of All Jails in North Dakota (Combined):

Juvenile Male	6
Juvenile Female	2
Adult Male	234
Adult Female	13
Total Average Daily Population	255

Forty-three local correctional facilities operated at one time or another in the state during 1982.

By far the largest jail operation in the state is in Cass County. They reported a total of 3,818 incarcerations in 1984, with a capacity of 80 total inmates, and an average daily population of approximately 59 inmates. Grand Forks County reported the second largest number of incarcerations with 2,415, while Lake Region Correctional Center reported the third largest, with 2,056 incarcerations. Although Ward County reported only 1,661 total incarcerations, they did have the third largest average daily population with an average of almost 25 inmates being held at any given time during the year. The average daily population is a product of the total number of incarcerations for a year, multiplied by the average length of incarceration in days, and divided by 365 days. Using this figure provides a somewhat different perspective on jail use than that presented by total incarcerations. Staffing requirements, for instance, could be the same for a facility reporting 1,500 incarcerations as they are for one reporting 3,000 incarcerations, if each of the 1,500 are held twice as long as those in the group of 3,000.

Table I presents the total incarcerations, facility capacity, average daily population and anticipated grade for each correctional facility inspected in 1984. Each facility is classified according to the length of time it is able to hold prisoners, as follows: grade one, up to one year; grade two, up to 90 days; and, grade three, 96 hours or less. There were 12 grade one facilities inspected, 13 grade two, and 18 grade three facilities.

Reported incarcerations, in general, in the state have increased almost 12 percent from 1977 to 1984. It is important to stress that these are "reports" and not necessarily actual numbers of incarcerations, since it is possible to record some arrest situations that are not actually incarcerations, and omit the recording of some actual incarcerations. (See Table II.)

Table I

North Dakota
Correctional Facility Data
By Facility
1984

Facility	Total Incarcerated	Total Capacity # of Persons	Ave. Daily Population	Grade
Adams Co.	9	9	.02	2
Barnes Co.	324	28	2.89	1
Bottineau Co.	170	9	2.43	1
Burke Co.	0	4	0	3
Burleigh Co.	1,221	27	16.73	2
Cass Co.	3,818	80	58.84	1
Cass Co. JDC (1)	188	12	2.06	1
Cavalier Co.	109	9	.46	3
Dickey Co.	93	4	.27	3
Divide Co.	10	9	.008	3
Eddy Co.	8	5	.003	3
Emmons Co.	13	4	.04	3
Foster Co.	4	9	.11	3
Golden Valley Co.	42	4	.22	2
Grand Forks Co.	2,415	42	25.64	1
Grand Forks Co. Juv. Sect.	162	4	1.44	1
Grant Co.	14	6	.12	3
Mott	1	2	.003	3
Lake Region C.C.	2,056	41	19.72	1
Logan Co.	13	3	.01	3
McIntosh Co.	10	3	.03	3
McKenzie Co.	272	12	.81	3
McLean Co.	125	14	1.64	2
Garrison	15	6	.02	3
Mercer Co.	462	12	2.58	2
Morton Co.	854	19	12.19	2
Mountrail Co.	122	11	1.09	2
Oliver Co.	0	12	0	3
Pembina Co.	161	12	.77	2
Pierce Co.	95	9	2.24	2
Ransom Co.	46	4	.05	3
Renville Co.	0	6	0	2
Richland Co.	701	23	10.80	2
Rolette Co.	376	26	4.46	2
Dunseith	397	6	1.00	3
Sheridan Co.	2	4	.007	3
Stutsman Co.	654	18	17.50	2
SWMCCC	1,294	52	22.16	1
Traill Co.	146	14	2.65	2
Walsh Co.	465	14	3.98	2
Ward Co.	1,661	26	24.84	1
Minot (2)	249	14	.77	3
Williams Co.	1,285	41	19.51	2
TOTAL	20,062	669	260	

(1) Juvenile Detention Center - (JDC). Cass County has the only JDC in the state.

(2) The old Ward County Jail and the Minot Jail were replaced by a new Ward County Jail in June, 1984. The Ward County statistics include those from both the old and new facilities.

Table II

Percent Change in Number
of Local Incarcerations
North Dakota, 1977-1984

Year	Number of Reported Incarcerations	Percent Change	Percent Change From Base Year (1977)
1977	17,933		
1978	17,390	-3.0%	-3.0%
1979	18,011	+3.6%	+0.4%
1980	20,344	+13.0%	+13.4%
1981	22,093	+8.6%	+23.4%
1982	22,546	+2.1%	+25.7%
1983	21,788	-3.4%	+21.5%
1984	20,062	-7.9%	+11.9%

To the degree that the numbers of reported incarcerations reflect actual changes, it must be assumed, that there is an impact on those jails that are operational as the incarcerations increase and the number of jails decreases. Each year in the past eighteen some facilities have terminated operation -- usually those with some of the fewest incarcerations, but also including some with sizable numbers of inmates -- and each year from 1978 through 1982, the number of reported incarcerations increased. During this time, at least, the existing jails had to accommodate those persons who otherwise would have been held in jails now closed. In the past two years there has been a decrease in the number of reported incarcerations, and the number of jails has stabilized at approximately 43, so the impact on existing facilities has been somewhat neutralized at least for this present time.

It is difficult to project a trend in increased incarcerations over a long period of time, however, since the index crimes reported and arrests reported do not seem to be accurate predictors of incarcerations. Table III presents index crimes, arrests, and incarcerations reported for the past eight years. (While the numbers appear to be closely related in value, these three variables should not be directly compared because their similarities are coincidental. Crimes reported are only the seven index crime offenses, while arrests are for all Part I and Part II offenses, and incarcerations are for reasons including some which are not offenses at all, i.e., detoxification.)

Table III

Crimes, Arrests and Incarcerations
Percent Change
North Dakota, 1977-1984

Year	Incarcerations		Arrests		Crimes	
	Number	% Change	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
1977	17,933		22,802		16,205	
1978	17,390	-3.0%	23,550	+3.3%	15,595	-3.8%
1979	18,011	+3.6%	25,688	+9.1%	17,931	+15.0%
1980	20,344	+13.0%	28,329	+10.3%	19,324	+7.8%
1981	22,093	+8.6%	28,361	+.1%	19,681	+1.8%
1982	22,546	+2.1%	29,471	+3.9%	17,601	-10.6%
1983	21,788	-3.4%	29,333	-.5%	18,007	+2.3%
1984	20,062	-7.9%	27,809	-5.2%	17,475	-3.0%
% Change 1977-1984		+11.9%		+21.9%		+7.8%

Table IV translates incarcerations into rates per 1,000 population for the years 1977-1984. Table V presents also the arrest rates and crime index rates, in addition to incarceration rates, for the state from 1977 through 1984. These rates and their relationships to one another in terms of growth or decline are graphed in Figure I. An interesting observation based on Figure I is that the arrest rate, incarceration rate, and the index crime rate all decreased from the previous year. When compared to a rising number of general population in the state, these rates all demonstrate a decline in overall criminal behavior. Remembering that arrests and incarcerations include many more different kinds of activities than are included in the list of seven serious index crimes, it is not unreasonable that these activities might continue to decline at a slower pace than serious crimes.

Table IV

Rate of Incarceration in
Local Correctional Facilities,
North Dakota, 1977-1984

Year	General Population*	Reported Incarcerations	Incarceration Rate per 1000 Population
1977	649,000	17,933	27.6
1978	651,000	17,390	26.7
1979	652,000	18,011	27.6
1980	652,200	20,344	31.2
1981	652,200	22,093	33.9
1982	670,000	22,546	33.6
1983	680,000	21,788	32.0
1984	686,000	20,062	29.2

*Population figures are revised annual estimates from the Bureau of the Census.

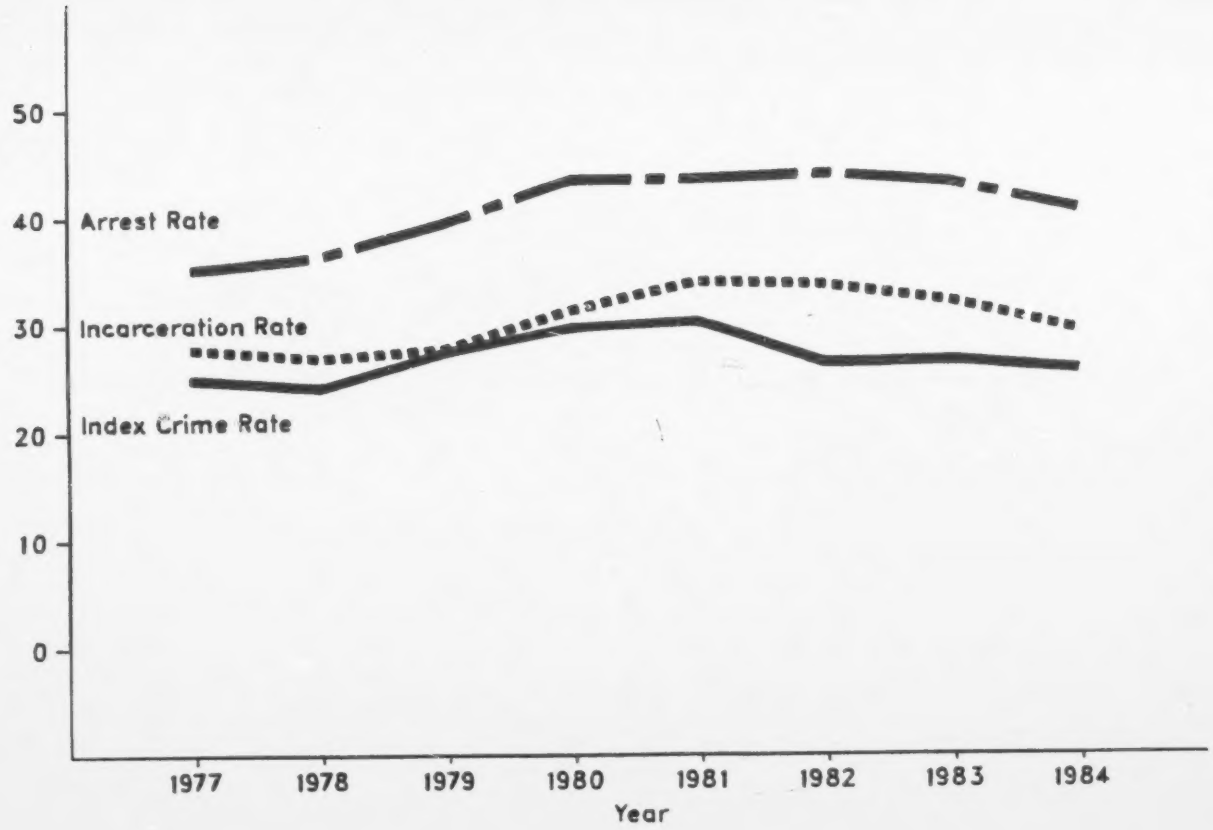
Table V

Crime, Arrest and Incarceration
Rates per 1000 Population
North Dakota, 1977-1984

Year	Incarceration Rate	Arrest Rate	Crime Rate
1977	27.6	35.1	24.8
1978	26.7	36.2	23.9
1979	27.6	39.4	27.3
1980	31.2	43.4	29.6
1981	33.9	43.5	30.2
1982	33.6	44.0	26.3
1983	32.0	43.1	26.5
1984	29.2	40.5	25.5

Figure I

Crime Index, Arrest and Incarceration
Rates per 1,000 Population
North Dakota, 1977–1984



The North Dakota Jail Information System has been in operation since 1977, and with each successive year it is becoming more interesting to track the rise and fall of incarcerations by facility. Table VI lists the number of incarcerations for each year since 1977 for each facility in the state. It also looks at the percent change from 1983 to 1984 and also the broader picture of change from 1977 to 1984.

Table VI
Incarcerations By Facility
North Dakota, 1977-1984

Facility	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1977-1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Adams Co.	46	15	13	6	13	35	17	9	- 80%	- 47%
Barnes Co.	582	582	378	444	419	512	420	324	- 44%	- 22%
Bottineau Co.	86	110	98	85	127	159	229	170	+ 97%	- 25%
Bowman Co.	6	7	7	8	15	6	--	--	--	--
Bowman	25	26	24	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Burke Co.	41	38	30	37	37	65	40	--	--	--
Burleigh Co.	1,412	1,401	1,548	1,407	1,388	1,434	1,487	1,221	- 13%	- 17%
Cass Co.	3,170	3,285	3,797	3,918	3,261	3,634	3,764	3,818	+ 20%	+ 1%
Cass Co. JDC	NR	211	319	238	266	244	192	188	--	- 2%
Cavalier Co.	163	100	72	84	99	81	102	109	- 33%	+ 6%
Dickey Co.	135	95	48	96	69	70	95	93	- 31%	- 2%
Divide Co.	72	44	36	22	30	45	24	10	- 86%	- 58%
Dunn Co.	9	17	34	54	124	100	1	--	--	--
Eddy Co.	150	103	56	24	49	54	15	8	- 94%	- 46%
Emmons Co.	19	14	12	29	10	7	11	13	- 31%	+ 18%
Foster Co.	24	35	21	21	21	17	16	4	- 83%	- 75%
Golden Valley Co.	48	46	--	--	115	73	70	42	- 12%	- 40%
Grand Forks Co.	2,957(1)	2,755	2,877	3,027	3,100	3,135	3,138	2,415	- 18%	- 23%
Grand Forks Co. JS	--	204	192	215	220	152	149	162	--	+ 8%
Grant Co.	27	10	27	17	11	15	13	14	- 48%	+ 7%
Hettinger Co.	13	7	11	3	16	8	5	--	--	--
Hott	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	- 66%	--
Lake Region C.C.	1,130	1,247	1,065	1,197	1,721	1,805	1,741	2,056	+ 82%	+ 18%
Logan Co.	10	12	15	6	14	7	17	13	+ 30%	- 23%
McHenry Co.	77	54	74	95	133	95	--	--	--	--
McIntosh Co.	22	14	13	7	6	5	21	10	- 54%	- 52%
McKenzie Co.	189	113	282	545	596	515	451	272	+ 44%	- 39%
McLean Co.	140	161	183	132	113	104	119	125	- 10%	+ 5%
Mercer Co.	142	151	350	487	519	476	470	462	+225%	- 1%
Morton Co.	672	532	287(5)	795	761	716	841	854	+ 27%	+ 1%
Mountrail Co.	53	24	77	121	136	158	125	122	+130%	- 2%
Oliver Co.	--	--	--	18	6	2	3	--	--	--
Pembina Co.	190	170	177	147	196	185	196	161	- 15%	- 17%
Pierce Co.	96	54	35	64	74	122	200	95	- 1%	- 52%
Ransom Co.	136	71	--	55	67	66	83	46	- 66%	- 44%
Renville Co.	24	10	11	17	22	21	28	--	--	--
Richland Co.	813	629	623	767	735	658	797	701	- 13%	- 12%
Rolette Co.	571	481	379	488	531	557	438	376	- 34%	- 14%
Sargent Co.	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--
Dunseith	634	422	441	332	353	284	427	397	- 37%	- 7%
Garrison	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--
Sheridan Co.	18	14	16	13	14	7	1	2	- 88%	+ 1%
SWMCCC	--	--	--	--	--	28	1,324	1,294	--	- 2%
Stark Co.	283	250	386	735	1,029	1,192	--	--	--	--
Dickinson	218	218	288	464	587	648	--	--	--	--
Stutsman Co.	653	733	633	605	770	660	783	654	+0.1%	- 16%
Traill Co.	208	168	144	153	130	129	153	146	- 30%	- 4%
Walsh Co.	558	505	508	512	460	541	501	465	- 16%	- 7%
Ward Co.	528	675	808	1,052	1,287	1,411	1,428	1,661	+214%	+ 16%
Minot	578	684	571	538	508	499	431	249	- 57%	- 42%
Wells Co.	43	49	76	22	18	1	--	--	--	--
Williams Co.	714	752	892	1,228	1,908	1,807	1,415	1,285	+ 80%	- 9%
TOTAL(3)	17,933	17,390	18,011	20,344	22,093	22,546	21,788	20,062	+ 12%	- 8%

(1) Includes approximately 200 juveniles. Percent change 1977-1984 is based on an estimated 2,757 adult incarcerations in 1977.

(2) McLean Co. reported only a partial year in 1979.

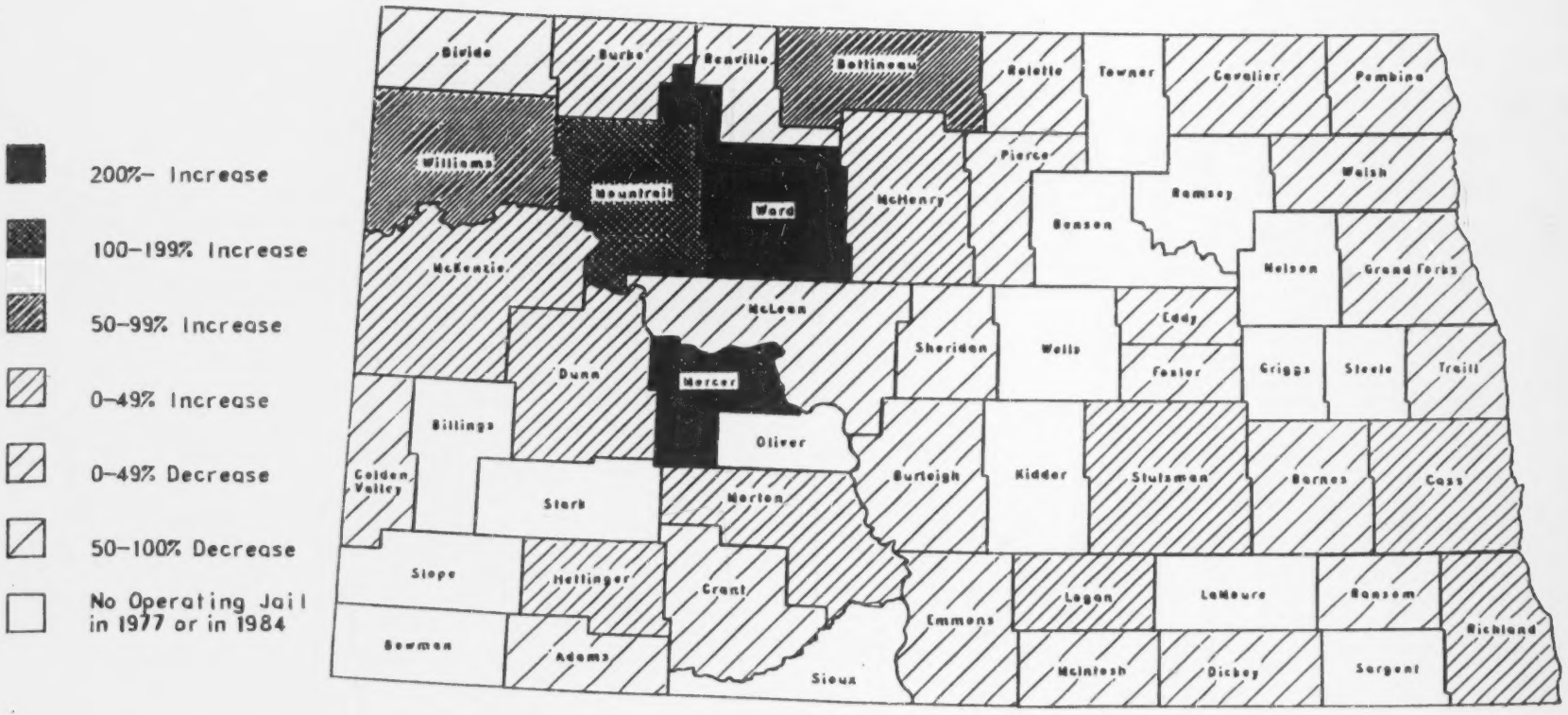
(3) Totals may not equal the sums of columns above as several jails are not listed because they discontinued operation prior to 1984.

Overall, there was an 8 percent decrease in reported incarcerations from 1983 to 1984 and a 12 percent increase from 1977 to 1984 in North Dakota jails. As seen above, in other contexts, this appears to reflect, for a second year, a definite decrease in reported incarcerations. The overall growth rate since 1977, while still being an increase, is considerably less of an increase than in previous years.

Some of the more significant increases in 1984 occurred in Emmons County, Lake Region Correctional Center, and Ward County, while some of the more significant decreased were reported by Divide County, Foster County, McIntosh County, and Pierce County. The longer range changes, 1977 to 1984, display more of a pattern, with central counties such Bottineau, Mercer, Mountrail, and Ward showing strong increases through the 8-year period. Figure II depicts those areas of the state which experienced the greatest increases in incarcerations between 1977 to 1984.

Figure II

Percent Change, 1977–1984, in Numbers of Incarcerations by County North Dakota



Characteristics of Incarcerated Persons

This section of the report presents specific information on the characteristics of age, sex, race, and physical condition at intake of all individuals who were reported held in local facilities.

The information is presented somewhat cumulatively. Each subsection topic is presented singly and is also examined as a function of previous topics. For example, sex of incarcerated persons is discussed following the subsection on age. Therefore, a breakdown by age and sex is included in the material on sex.

Age - As shown in Table VII below, the ratio of juvenile to adult incarcerations reached a high of 9.3 percent juvenile involvement in 1979 and has declined since that time. Juveniles were diminished in the state's jails to 4.5 percent of the total in 1984, and the actual number of reported juvenile incarcerations fell to 897 in 1984 (an almost 50 percent decline from 1981). Actual reported adult incarcerations declined in 1983 and 1984.

Table VII

Incarcerations: Adults and Juveniles
North Dakota, 1977-1984

	Juveniles	Adults	Total
1977	1,370 (7.6%)	16,563 (92.4%)	17,933 (100%)
1978	1,501 (8.6%)	15,889 (91.4%)	17,390 (100%)
1979	1,668 (9.3%)	16,343 (90.7%)	18,011 (100%)
1980	1,482 (7.3%)	18,862 (92.7%)	20,344 (100%)
1981	1,626 (7.4%)	20,467 (92.6%)	22,093 (100%)
1982	1,252 (5.6%)	21,294 (94.4%)	22,546 (100%)
1983	1,079 (5%)	20,709 (95%)	21,788 (100%)
1984	897 (4.5%)	19,165 (95.5%)	20,062 (100%)

Table VIII further elaborates on the decrease in juvenile incarcerations by showing the changes in number of incarcerations by age over the 8-year period. While there are as many increases as decreases in incarcerations over the 8-year period, the period of 1983-1984 was marked by only 3 increases overall; one group, age 15, being the only juvenile group to increase. This in turn, reflects again the marked general decline in overall incarcerations.

Table VIII

Incarcerations in Local Jails
by Age
North Dakota, 1977-1984

Age	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1977-1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
10 & Under	22	22	44	25	5	6	14	3	- 86%	- 79%
11-12	24	21	33	18	32	27	28	21	-0.13%	- 25%
13-14	270	264	269	220	231	171	190	170	- 37%	- 11%
15	246	306	331	325	306	245	167	175	- 29%	+ 5%
16	331	406	469	360	425	325	260	218	- 34%	- 16%
17	477	482	522	534	627	478	420	310	- 35%	- 26%
18	1,038	1,026	1,072	1,206	1,341	1,197	1,130	858	- 17%	- 24%
19	1,141	1,074	1,134	1,359	1,485	1,544	1,282	1,274	+ 12%	-0.6%
20	1,153	931	992	1,267	1,376	1,547	1,458	1,262	+ 9.5%	- 13%
21	1,116	926	972	1,176	1,358	1,441	1,351	1,377	+ 23%	+ 2%
22	983	854	961	1,103	1,144	1,347	1,248	1,198	+ 22%	- 4%
23	821	781	768	957	1,068	1,154	1,204	1,146	+ 40%	- 5%
24	698	665	716	874	996	1,067	925	914	+ 31%	- 1%
25-29	2,419	2,513	2,603	3,115	3,563	3,852	4,010	3,765	+ 56%	- 6%
30-34	1,567	1,689	1,717	2,099	2,171	2,377	2,527	2,232	+ 42%	- 12%
35-39	1,186	1,100	1,219	1,403	1,549	1,596	1,742	1,695	+ 43%	- 3%
40-44	1,110	1,039	1,102	1,177	1,251	1,276	1,148	1,150	+ 3.6%	+0.2%
45-49	987	910	837	894	1,016	955	790	711	- 28%	- 10%
50-54	780	861	750	863	700	722	665	617	- 21%	- 7%
55-59	684	553	583	569	593	512	591	452	- 34%	- 24%
60-64	486	499	460	400	430	336	304	251	- 48%	- 17%
65 & Over	404	468	457	400	426	371	334	263	- 35%	- 21%
TOTAL	17,933	17,390	18,011	20,344	22,093	22,546	21,788	20,062	+ 12%	- 8%

The only increases in incarcerations in 1984, therefore, occurred in ages 15 and 21, and the age group 40 through 44, with those above and below that range showing up in the state jails less frequently than in 1983.

The age of persons incarcerated by selected age groups, for each facility in the state, is presented in Table IX. This table is particularly helpful in locating juvenile incarcerations around the state.

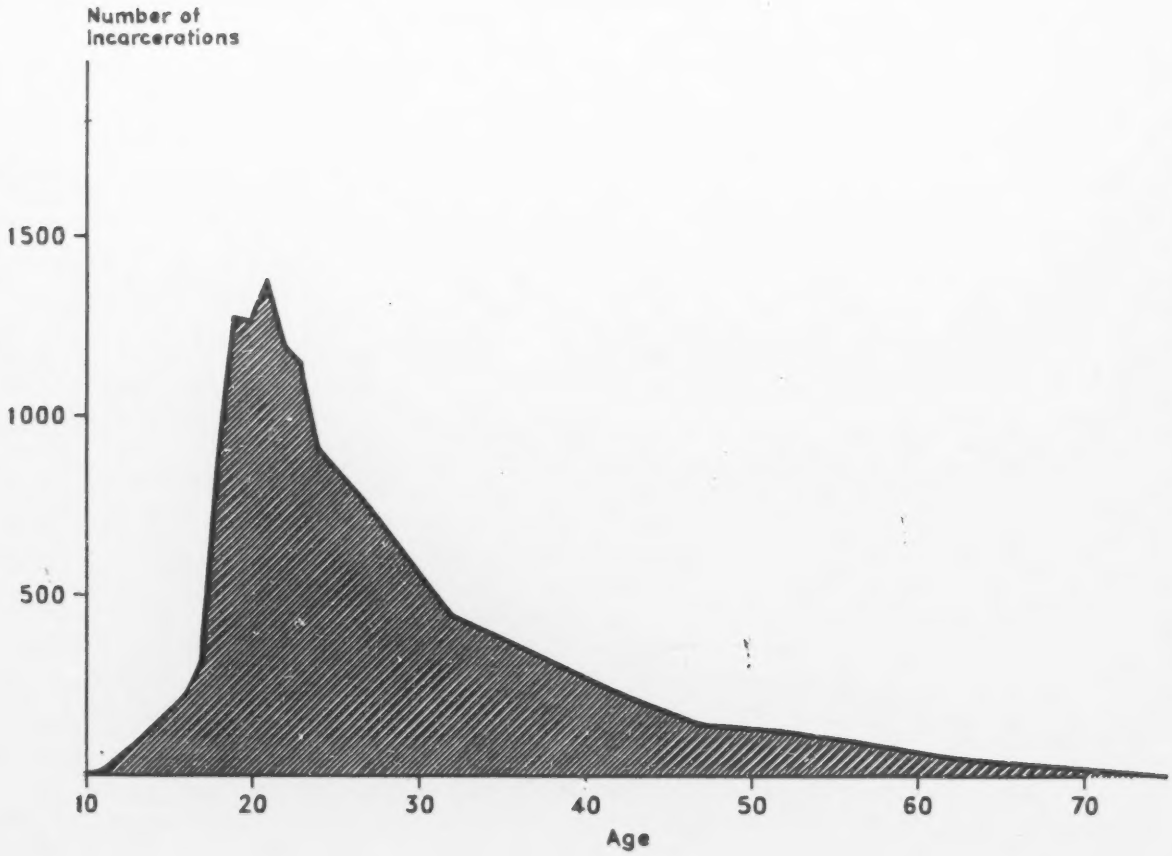
Table IX
Incarcerations by Age
and Facility
North Dakota, 1984

Facility	Age										
	10 and Under	11-14	15-17	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 & over	Adults	Juv	Total
Adams Co.				3	4	1		1	9		9
Barnes Co.		9	35	169	45	34	19	13	280	44	324
Bottineau Co.		3	8	95	36	9	14	5	159	11	170
Burleigh Co.		3	21	787	266	89	45	10	1,197	24	1,221
Cass Co.			26	2,066	824	493	269	140	3,792	26	3,818
Cass Co. JDC	2	54	132							188	188
Cavalier Co.			2	69	13	6	16	3	107	2	109
Dickey Co.			3	64	12	5	6	3	90	3	93
Divide Co.				7	1	2		2	10		10
Eddy Co.				5	1	1		1	8		8
Emmons Co.				4	2	2	4	1	13		13
Foster Co.				2	1			1	4		4
Golden Valley Co.			4	26	4	4	4		38	4	42
Grand Forks Co.			20	1,568	434	224	113	56	2,395	20	2,415
Grand Forks Co. JDC		44	118							162	162
Grant Co.				9	2	2	1		14		14
Mott				1					1		1
Lake Region C.C.	1	23	88	1,073	415	242	125	89	1,944	112	2,056
Logan Co.				5	2	2	4		13		13
McIntosh Co.				3	4		2	1	10		10
McKenzie Co.			2	174	51	31	10	4	270	2	272
McLean Co.		3	3	77	25	9	8		119	6	125
Garrison				9	3		3		15		15
Mercer Co.			11	253	113	58	17	10	451	11	462
Morton Co.			17	561	175	72	26	3	837	17	854
Mountrail Co.			3	76	29	6	4	4	119	3	122
Pembina Co.		1	8	90	28	14	16	4	152	9	161
Pierce Co.				50	21	9	9	6	95		95
Ransom Co.				26	12		4	4	46		46
Richland Co.		6	18	481	102	45	33	16	677	24	701
Rolette Co.		2	15	202	88	38	21	10	359	17	376
Dunseith		1	9	207	73	50	31	26	387	10	397
Sheridan Co.				1			1		2		2
SWMCCC		8	52	817	245	92	64	16	1,234	60	1,294
Stutsman Co.		9	20	418	169	66	24	8	625	29	654
Traill Co.		1	3	100	28	2	4	8	142	4	146
Walsh Co.		13	16	266	112	25	17	16	436	29	465
Ward Co.		3	29	1,100	309	122	74	24	1,629	32	1,661
Minot			12	140	61	16	18	2	237	12	249
Williams Co.		7	28	791	277	90	63	29	1,250	35	1,285
TOTAL	3	191	702	11,795	3,927	1,861	1,069	514	19,166	896	20,062

Figure III displays the distribution of incarcerations in 1984 by age. It is obvious from this graph that the peak incarceration ages are at approximately 21, and reference to Table VIII confirms that there is a dramatic increase in incarcerations at age 19, a peak of 1,377 at age 21, and then a rapid decline to approximately age 47. From that age on, the decline in number of incarcerations becomes somewhat more gradual.

Figure III

Number of Incarcerations by Age
North Dakota, 1984



SEX -- The ratio of males to females held in local correctional facilities had remained approximately 90:10 throughout the 5-year period from 1977 through 1981. There is, however, in the period of 1982 through 1984, an indication that the percent of females incarcerated, relative to males, is on the increase. Table X lists the numbers of males and females jailed annually for each of the 8 years for which data is available. The number of males incarcerated increased 9 percent from 1977 to 1984, while female incarcerations increased 39 percent during the same period. The 17,560 male incarcerations reported in 1984 represent an 8 percent decrease over the 19,190 reported in 1983. Female incarcerations decreased only 4 percent from 2,598 reported in 1983 to 2,502 reported in 1984.

Table X

Incarcerations in Local Facilities
by Sex
North Dakota, 1977-1984

Year	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
1977	16,134 (90.0%)	1,799 (10.0%)	17,933
1978	15,492 (89.1%)	1,898 (10.9%)	17,390
1979	16,083 (89.3%)	1,928 (10.7%)	18,011
1980	18,158 (89.2%)	2,186 (10.8%)	20,344
1981	19,690 (89.1%)	2,403 (10.9%)	22,093
1982	19,866 (88.1%)	2,680 (11.9%)	22,546
1983	19,190 (88.1%)	2,598 (11.9%)	21,788
1984	17,560 (87.5%)	2,502 (12.5%)	20,062

Part of the reason for the overall increase in female incarcerations from 1977-1982 may be that the state's jail rules and standards have ensured that there are separate accommodations for women in many of the jails. New jails and jails being remodeled specifically include plans for the separate accommodation of female prisoners. Females who formerly would not have been held, or who would have been released as soon as any alternative arrangements would be made, are possibly being booked and held longer because more correctional facilities are prepared for them. There are also growing numbers of female personnel in the correctional system working as correctional officers, which precludes the need for many agencies to try to locate jail matrons on short notice when there is a need to incarcerate females.

Consequently, regardless of any changes that may be occurring on a societal level, there are changes within the criminal justice system which can be identified as probable causes of the increase in female incarcerations.

Table XI further elaborates on the observations made with regard to the overall decrease in incarcerations in the preceding section. Here we see clearly that both juvenile male and female incarcerations decreased by 18 and 13 percent, respectively from 1983 to 1984, and that adult male incarcerations decreased significantly from 18,445 in 1983 to 16,953 in 1984. Adult female incarcerations, making up only 11 percent of the total reported incarcerations for the state, decreased from 2,264 in 1983 to 2,212 in 1984, 52 fewer cases. This change being slight, again reinforces the fact that the overall crime level is decreasing in the state, and in turn incarcerations are decreasing.

Table XI

Incarcerations: Adult and Juvenile
by Sex
North Dakota, 1977-1984

	Year									
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	% Change 1977-1984	% Change 1983-1984
Male										
Adult	15,155	14,549	14,923	17,085	18,601	19,025	18,445	16,953	+12%	- 8%
Juvenile	979	943	1,160	1,073	1,089	841	745	607	-38%	-18%
Total	15,134	15,492	16,083	18,158	19,690	19,866	19,190	17,560	+ 9%	- 8%
Female										
Adult	1,408	1,340	1,420	1,777	1,866	2,269	2,264	2,212	+57%	- 2%
Juvenile	391	558	508	409	536	411	334	290	-26%	-13%
Total	1,799	1,898	1,928	2,186	2,403	2,680	2,598	2,502	+39%	- 4%

Table XII specifically breaks down by age and sex, incarcerations in local facilities in North Dakota in 1984.

When reading this table, note the categories which are 5 year age groups. The numbers listed for each sex represent the total number for each of the five ages in each group. For example, there were 3,765 total incarcerations for the 25-29 age group. The average number of incarcerations, on the other hand, is 753 for each age within that group. You would expect that those aged 25, 26, and 27 would probably account for more incarcerations than would those 28 or 29.

Statistically, ages 18 through 29 are considered high risk years for criminal involvement. That fact is reinforced by the figures in Table XII.

TABLE XII

Incarcerations in Local Facilities
by Age and Sex
North Dakota, 1984

Age	Male	Female	Total
10 and Under	2	1	3
11 - 12	14	7	21
13 - 14	79	91	170
15	118	57	175
16	157	61	218
17	237	73	310
Sub Total	607	290	897
18	762	96	858
19	1,134	140	1,274
20	1,128	134	1,262
21	1,187	190	1,377
22	1,060	138	1,198
23	1,020	126	1,146
24	821	93	914
25 - 29	3,289	476	3,765
30 - 34	1,945	287	2,232
35 - 39	1,489	206	1,695
40 - 44	1,005	145	1,150
45 - 49	630	81	711
50 - 54	574	43	617
55 - 59	421	31	452
60 - 64	232	19	251
65 - Over	256	7	263
Sub Total	16,953	2,212	19,165
Grand Total	17,560	2,502	20,062

Further examination of the distribution of males and females, adults and juveniles among the state's local correctional facilities is presented in Table XIII.

Table XIII

Incarceration: Adult and Juvenile
by Sex and Facility
North Dakota, 1984

Facility	Male		Female	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Adams Co.	9	--	--	--
Barnes Co.	259	31	21	13
Bottineau Co.	146	6	13	5
Burleigh Co.	1,061	20	136	4
Cass Co.	3,262	22	530	4
Cass Co. JDC	--	111	--	77
Cavalier Co.	103	2	4	--
Dickey Co.	87	3	3	--
Divide Co.	10	--	--	--
Eddy Co.	8	--	--	--
Emmons Co.	13	--	--	--
Foster Co.	4	--	--	--
Golden Valley Co.	37	4	1	--
Grand Forks Co.	2,071	18	324	2
Grand Forks Co. JS	--	104	--	58
Grant Co.	13	--	1	--
Mott	1	--	--	--
Lake Region C.C.	1,652	68	292	44
Logan Co.	13	--	--	--
McIntosh Co.	9	--	1	--
McKenzie Co.	252	2	18	--
McLean Co.	112	2	7	4
Mercer Co.	410	10	41	1
Morton Co.	768	13	69	4
Mountrail Co.	112	3	7	--
Pembina Co.	142	9	10	--
Pierce Co.	85	--	10	--
Ransom Co.	40	--	6	--
Garrison	15	--	--	--
Richland Co.	612	14	65	10
Rolette Co.	318	12	41	5
Dunseith	348	9	39	1
Sheridan Co.	2	--	--	--
SWMCCC	1,120	40	114	20
Stutsman Co.	573	20	52	9
Traill Co.	137	3	5	1
Walsh Co.	410	23	26	6
Ward Co.	1,374	25	255	7
Minot	214	8	23	4
Williams Co.	1,151	25	99	10
Total	16,953	607	2,213	289

Race/Ethnicity - slightly less than 80 percent of all reported incarcerations statewide in 1984 were white. 18 percent were reported as American Indian, with the remaining 2 percent being black or one of the other racial categories.

As shown in Table XIV, these percentages indicate a steady growth in white incarcerations from 1977 through 1982, and then a slight decrease in 1983 and 1984. The percentage of American Indians incarcerated, on the other hand, has been slowly dropping annually since 1977 until the 1% rise was experienced in 1984. It is important to remember that these statistics result from reports of local facilities. Since the BIA facilities do not currently contribute their information, no incarcerations in the reservation facilities are included here.

Table XIV

Incarcerations
by Race/Ethnicity
North Dakota, 1977-1984

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
White, not Hispanic	13,277 (74.0%)	12,918 (74.3%)	13,427 (74.6%)	15,743 (77.4%)	17,372 (78.6%)	18,127 (80.4%)	17,456 (80.1%)	15,900 (79.3%)
American Indian	4,239 (23.6%)	4,007 (23.0%)	4,074 (22.6%)	4,054 (19.9%)	4,150 (18.8%)	3,953 (17.5%)	3,807 (17.5%)	3,722 (18.5%)
Hispanic, Black or White	230 (1.3%)	285 (1.6%)	313 (1.7%)	312 (1.5%)	296 (1.4%)	247 (1.1%)	303 (1.4%)	261 (1.3%)
Black, not Hispanic	140 (0.8%)	116 (0.7%)	130 (0.7%)	138 (0.7%)	197 (0.9%)	149 (0.6%)	155 (0.7%)	144 (0.6%)
Asian or Pacific Islander	47 (0.3%)	64 (0.4%)	67 (0.4%)	97 (0.5%)	78 (0.3%)	70 (0.3%)	67 (0.3%)	65 (0.3%)
Total	17,933 (100%)	17,390 (100%)	18,011 (100%)	20,344 (100%)	22,093 (100%)	22,546 (100%)	21,788 (100%)	20,062 (100%)

Table XV reveals the distribution by race/ethnicity among the various facilities in the state in 1984. Of primary interest are those facilities with large numbers of Indian incarcerations, the largest being:

Lake Region Corrections Center (1017)
Cass County (487)
Dunseith (381)
Grand Forks County (308)
Rolette County (292)
Burleigh County (286)

The Garrison City Jail, Rolette County Jail and Dunseith City Jail are the only facilities in the state where Indian incarcerations exceed white incarceration.

Table XV

Incarcerations by Race/Ethnicity
and Facility
North Dakota, 1984

Facility	Race/Ethnicity					
	White, not Hispanic	American Indian	Black, not Hispanic	Hispanic Black or White	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total
Adams Co.	9					9
Barnes Co.	306	16	1	1		324
Bottineau Co.	132	37			1	170
Burke Co.						--
Burleigh Co.	922	286	8	1	4	1,221
Cass Co.	3,253	487	23	42	13	3,818
Cass Co. JDC	165	21		2		188
Cavalier Co.	92	12				109
Dickey Co.	93					93
Divide Co.	10					10
Eddy Co.	6	2				8
Emmons Co.	11	2				13
Foster Co.	4					4
Golden Valley Co.	38	1		1	2	42
Grand Forks Co.	1,967	308	34	86	20	2,415
Grand Forks Co. JS	125	24	6	6	1	162
Grant Co.	14					14
Hott	1					1
Lake Region C.C.	1,032	1,017		5	2	2,056
Logan Co.	9	3		1		13
McIntosh Co.	9	1				10
McKenzie Co.	235	33		4		272
McLean Co.	104	21				125
Garrison	7	8				15
Mercer Co.	431	23	1	7		462
Morton Co.	731	114	1	7	1	854
Mountrail Co.	108	6		8		122
Oliver Co.						--
Pembina Co.	141	16	1	3		161
Pierce Co.	80	15				95
Ransom Co.	46					46
Renville Co.						--
Richland Co.	609	79	1	6	6	701
Rolette Co.	84	292				376
Dunseith	16	381				397
Sheridan Co.	2					2
Stutsman Co.	634	19	1			654
SWMCCC	1,135	139	4	14	2	1,294
Traill Co.	141	3		2		146
Walsh Co.	390	26	2	44	3	465
Ward Co.	1,508	116	26	7	4	1,661
Minot	196	37	3	9	4	249
Williams Co.	1,099	177	2	5	2	1,285
Total	15,900	3,722	114	261	65	20,062

The distribution of incarcerations by race/ethnicity and sex is given in Table XVI.

Table XVI

Incarcerations in Local Facilities
by Race/Ethnicity and Sex
North Dakota, 1984

Race/Ethnicity	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
White, not Hispanic	14,044 (70%)	1,856 (9.23%)	15,900 (79.23%)
American Indian	3,106 (15.5%)	616 (3.1%)	3,722 (18.6%)
Hispanic, Black or White	249 (1.24%)	12 (.063%)	261 (1.303%)
Black, not Hispanic	101 (.48%)	13 (.064%)	114 (.544%)
Asian or Pacific Islander	60 (.3%)	5 (.023%)	65 (.323%)
Total	17,560 (87.52%)	2,502 (12.48%)	20,062 (100%)

Physical Condition at Intake - The individual recording each incarceration evaluates the physical condition of each person to be held and records it in the jail register during the intake process. The staff member uses his/her own judgment in choosing the most appropriate category, with two possible exceptions: (1) persons with chronic illnesses would have to identify themselves; and (2) persons brought to a facility on alcohol-related charges usually have had tests for intoxication.

The data is presented as reported, although there may be over or under-reporting among the various categories due to the largely subjective nature of determining the appropriate category. The category "Alcohol Intoxicated" is considered quite accurate due to the tests involved. Slightly less than one-half of all persons reported incarcerated annually from 1977 through 1984 were alcohol-intoxicated at intake. (See Table XVII.) This has represented the largest single common factor among persons held in local correctional facilities. In the past two years, however, the numbers of incarcerations of alcohol-intoxicated persons has decreased dramatically.

Table XVII

Incarcerations by Physical Condition
at Intake
North Dakota, 1977-1984

Physical Condition	Year							
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Good	7,471 (42%)	7,334 (42%)	7,921 (44%)	8,936 (44%)	9,819 (44%)	10,218 (45%)	11,255 (51.5%)	11,421 (57%)
Fair	894 (5%)	712 (4%)	753 (4%)	1,431 (7%)	1,529 (7%)	1,751 (8%)	1,581 (7.3%)	1,204 (6%)
Chronic Illness	23 (.1%)	31 (.2%)	38 (.2%)	28 (.1%)	25 (.1%)	47 (.2%)	27 (0.1%)	37 (0.2%)
Acute Injury	25 (.1%)	6 (.03%)	8 (.04%)	6 (.03%)	7 (.03%)	7 (.03%)	15 (0.1%)	7 (0.03%)
Alcohol Intoxicated	9,376 (52%)	9,200 (53%)	9,199 (51%)	9,876 (49%)	10,604 (48%)	10,385 (46%)	8,893 (40.8%)	7,350 (36.57%)
Drug Intoxicated	144 (.8%)	107 (.6%)	92 (.5%)	67 (.3%)	109 (.5%)	138 (.6%)	47 (0.2%)	43 (0.2%)
Total	17,933 (100%)	17,390 (100%)	18,011 (100%)	20,344 (100%)	22,093 (100%)	22,546 (100%)	21,788 (100%)	20,062 (100%)

While the percentage of persons who are alcohol intoxicated at intake has decreased from a high of 53 percent in 1978 to the low of 36 percent in 1984, the percentages otherwise have remained remarkably stable, which suggests that the reporting procedures are, themselves, relatively consistent.

Table XVIII provides physical condition at intake data for each sex. Slightly more than one of every three males incarcerated in 1984 was reported to be alcohol intoxicated. The percentage of alcohol intoxicated females is somewhat less than one of every three.

Table XVIII

Incarcerations by Physical Condition
and Sex
North Dakota, 1984

Physical Condition	Male	Female	Total
Good	9,883 (56.28%)	1,538 (61.47%)	11,421 (56.93%)
Fair	1,010 (5.75%)	194 (7.75%)	1,204 (6%)
Chronic Illness	35 (.2%)	2 (.08%)	37 (.18%)
Acute Injury	5 (.03%)	2 (.08%)	7 (.04%)
Alcohol Intoxicated	6,587 (37.51%)	763 (30.5%)	7,350 (36.64%)
Drug Intoxicated	40 (.23%)	3 (.12%)	43 (.35%)
Total	17,560 (100%)	2,502 (100%)	20,062 (100%)

Reasons for Incarceration

Table XIX presents statewide data, annually, for 1977 through 1984, to show numbers of persons held for various reasons as initially entered in the jail registers. Most of these reasons stem from allegations of illegal activity. Some people are held following conviction while others are there for noncriminal reasons. The majority, however, are pretrial. Of those persons held on charges, some of the charges may later have been dropped or additional charges added. Each charge may make a difference in the legal status of the individual being held.

Table XIX

Incarcerations in Local Facilities
by Reason for Incarceration
North Dakota, 1977-1984

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	23	20	25	45	22	14	26	17
Negligent Manslaughter	6	6	10	10	17	19	5	5
Gross Sexual Imposition	41	43	52	48	54	60	90	65
Robbery	77	53	67	45	49	43	40	24
Aggravated Assault	89	93	104	79	96	87	84	111
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	463	379	332	402	450	377	339	329
Larceny - Theft over $1000	120	130	177	204	139	197	228	222
Larceny - Theft under $1000	521	536	725	815	806	728	791	603
Motor Vehicle Theft	189	156	172	186	161	145	174	119
Simple Assault	279	277	224	274	291	287	296	264
Arson	9	10	18	16	12	8	12	5
Forgery (Not Checks)	161	125	9	10	6	30	33	24
Check Offenses	978	1,024	1,163*	1,694**	1,373	1,703	1,407	1,401
Fraud (Not Checks)	26	33	29	23	36	32	30	37
Embezzlement	6	11	4	12	7	10	1	4
Stolen Property	88	70	95	107	78	92	90	105
Vandalism	71	27	29	33	44	27	20	21
Weapons Offenses	52	30	31	46	61	54	45	35
Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	18	10	2	4	1	6	3	4
Child Molesting	5	6	7	6	10	9	9	9
Other Sex Offenses	18	14	18	30	45	48	40	32
Drug Offenses	935	705	583	691	889	865	713	645
Gambling	4	3	1	3	--	--	2	2
Child Abuse/Neglect	6	11	7	24	9	7	11	26
Non-support	45	62	59	62	88	81	96	93
Other Offenses against Family	27	20	9	15	31	26	26	17
DUI	4,029	3,954	3,567	4,383	5,291	6,087	6,225	5,509
Liquor Laws	--	--	112	208	346	405	334	335
Disorderly Conduct	868	781	855	1,138	1,232	1,081	1,084	1,010
Other Offenses	1,015	984	809	1,072	1,307	1,586	1,462	1,225
Suspicion	11	36	12	11	14	14	5	2
Curfew & Loitering	33	15	17	25	13	4	10	1
Running Away	381	488	407	340	391	262	246	229
Ungovernable Behavior	55	68	82	75	136	115	80	73
Possession/Drinking Liquor	181	163	149	104	234	356	144	140
Other Juvenile Offenses	84	72	143	104	109	84	79	65
AWOL	71	54	52	48	48	52	33	25
Detoxification	4,392	4,107	4,253	3,781	3,563	2,997	2,391	2,052
Escape	43	42	26	37	38	28	32	26
Municipal Ordinance Violations	308	183	143	157	109	71	147	82
Parole Violations	225	149	123	113	100	66	74	40
Protective Custody	110	94	81	97	60	58	76	86
Leaving Scene of Accident	43	36	69	61	91	83	75	56
Reckless Driving	176	140	145	159	178	148	157	123
Driving Under Suspension	578	693	874	1,233	1,544	1,555	1,649	1,976
Open Container	168	148	155	170	146	129	120	53
Other Traffic	409	368	322	343	272	300	307	255
Trespassing	70	58	64	86	112	88	113	131
Sleeper (No Offense)	229	285	261	246	251	136	77	64
Bench Warrant	103	325	728	873	1,028	1,225	1,419	1,529
Held for Federal Marshal	91	220	212	150	223	129	192	137
Pick Up Order	3	47	320	305	267	283	364	299
Probation Violation	--	15	65	128	147	175	241	297
Custody Review	--	2	17	12	11	12	30	23
Held for Court	--	8	6	1	45	61	1	--
Giving False Information	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
GRAND TOTAL	17,933	17,390	18,011	20,344	22,093	22,546	21,788	20,062

*Check Offenses - includes 68 charges as check forgeries.
**Check Offenses - includes 131 as check forgeries.

Interesting information can be gleaned from Tables XIX and XX including the fact that fewer than 9 percent of persons held in jails annually from 1977 through 1984 were charged with crime index offenses.* Conversely, approximately 19 percent of persons reported held annually were not held as the result of any criminal charges. (This category includes detoxification custody review, protective custody, and sleepers.)

The most dramatic change in the eight year period from 1977 through 1984 is the change in detoxification incarcerations. By 1984, the total number of incarcerations for detoxification had diminished to less than half of the similar incarcerations in 1977, from 4,392 reported incidents to 2,052 incidents.

Table XX

Total Incarcerations, 1977-1984
by Selected Reasons for
Incarceration
North Dakota

Reason for Incarceration	Total Incarcerations, 1977 Thru 1984	
Crime Index Offenses	13,174	(8.2%)
No Charges	29,854	(18.6%)
Traffic Related Offenses	54,552	(34.1%)
Juvenile Status Offenses	4,286	(2.7%)
Drug Offenses	6,026	(3.8%)
All Others	52,275	(32.6%)
Grand Total	160,167	(100%)
Alcohol Specific Reasons for Incarceration:		
Detoxication	27,536	(17.2%)
DUI	39,045	(24.4%)
Liquor Law Violations	1,750	(1.1%)
Open Container	1,089	(.7%)
Possessing/Drinking Liquor	1,471	(1.0%)
Total Alcohol Specific	70,891	(44.4%)
All Others	89,276	(55.6%)
Grand Total	160,167	(100%)

*The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program, of which North Dakota is a part, collects information on an eight offense crime index. The index includes the following serious, universal, frequently occurring crimes: homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

About 39 Percent of reported incarcerations annually for these eight years involved traffic-related offenses. DUI, open container, leaving the scene of an accident, reckless driving, driving under suspension and other traffic offenses were included in this calculation.

Juvenile offenses (labeled "unruly" or "status"), acts which would not be classed as an offense if committed by an adult, accounted for fewer than 2 percent of reported incarcerations annually from 1977 through 1984. These include curfew and loitering, running away, ungovernable behavior and the category of "other" juvenile offenses.

Drug offenses include both possession and sale or manufacturing offenses. Drug offenses accounted for slightly more than 3 percent of reported local incarcerations, annually, from 1977 through 1984. Alcohol-related reasons were much more frequently reported as causes of incarcerations. Over 44 percent of incarcerations in 1977 through 1984 were reported as persons being held for detoxification or under charges stemming from incidents directly related to alcohol usage: DUI, liquor law violations, open container violations, and juveniles in possession of liquor. And, of course, there are many other offense categories, such as disorderly conduct, assault, etc., that are alcohol-related, but not identified here as such. In 1984, DUI offenses alone accounted for over 27 percent of reported incarcerations, with detoxifications holds amounting to over 10 percent.

Actual incidence of drug and alcohol use related to incidents leading to incarceration may be even higher as abuse of these controlled substances may promote other illegal behavior which in turn could result in incarceration. This is confirmed by data on physical condition at intake of incarcerated persons which shows that approximately 37 percent of those persons were either drug or alcohol intoxicated at intake.

The number of DUI incarcerations increased quite significantly from 1979 to 1982 so that the total increase from 1979 to 1982 is about 70 percent. In light of new 1983 legislation regarding DUI offenses, and the increased emphasis placed on the severity of DUI fines and penalties, 1984 figures were significantly less than 1983 figures.

Table XXI presents 1984 statewide data on persons incarcerated by reason for incarceration and age.

Table XXI

Reason for Incarceration
by Age
North Dakota, 1984

Reason for Incarceration	Age										
	10 & Under	11-14	15-17	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 & Over	Juv	Adult	Total
Homicide				9	6	2					17
Neg. Manslaughter				3		1		1			5
Gross Sexual Impos.			1	20	16	15	9	4			65
Robbery			3	14	6	1					24
Aggravated Assault			3	53	37	17	1				111
Burglary		1	31	254	32	11					329
Larceny/Theft Over $1,000.00			6	160	33	18	3	2			222
Larceny/Theft Under $1,000.00		6	25	388	100	55	21	8			603
Motor Vehicle Theft		4	19	69	20	5	1	1			119
Simple Assault		1	3	169	53	26	10	2			264
Arson				4			1				5
Forgery (Not Checks)			1	15	5	3					24
Check Offenses		1	6	909	296	115	60	14			1,401
Fraud (Not Checks)				23	6	6	2				37
Embezzlement				4							4
Stolen Property (BRP)		1	9	77	12	4	2				105
Vandalism			4	13	3	1					21
Weapons Offenses				17	13	3	1	1			35
Prostitution/ Commercialized Vice				2	2						4
Child Molesting				4	4	1					9
Other Sex Offenses		1		15	5	4	5	2			32
Drug offenses			12	527	77	14	5				645
Child Abuse/Neglect				16	9		1				26
Non-Support				40	33	15	5				93
Other Offenses Against Family				11	3	2	1				17
DUI			87	3,077	1,224	596	359	166			5,509
Liquor Laws			8	294	23	5	5				335
Disorderly Conduct		5	26	548	231	98	61	41			1,010
Other Offenses		3	17	827	225	90	47	16			1,225
Suspicion			1	1							2
Curfew & Loitering			1								1
Running Away		76	153								229
Ungovernable Behavior	2	30	41								73
Possession/Drinking Liquors		7	45	88							140
Other Juvenile Offenses	1	22	42								65
AWOL			6	12	5	2					25
Detoxification		2	11	628	513	419	278	201			2,052
Escape				24	1		1				26
Municipal Ordinance Violations			1	54	10	8	7	2			82
Parole Violations			2	30	7	1					40
Protective Custody		1	8	25	17	14	12	9			86
Leaving Scene of Accident			7	38	4	2	4	1			56
Reckless Driving			1	107	13	2					123
Driving Under Suspension		1	17	1,484	283	120	62	9			1,976
Open Container				39	9	4	1				53
Other Traffic			21	158	44	15	11	6			255
Trespassing		1	3	80	30	11	5	1			131
Sleeper				23	19	9	9	4			64
Bench Warrant		1	16	1,002	352	89	55	14			1,529
Held for Fed. Marshal			9	81	28	14	4	1			137
Pick Up Order		25	49	141	49	18	12	5			299
Probation Violation			3	202	64	18	8	2			297
Custody Review		2	4	6	5	5		1			23
Gambling						2					2
Total	3	191	703	11,794	3,927	1,861	1,069	514			20,062

Over 58 percent (11,794) of all incarcerations reported in local correctional facilities in North Dakota in 1984 were between the ages of 18 and 29. Thirty-one percent (3,705) of these incarcerations were either for detoxification or DUI. Over fifteen percent of those aged 18-29 were incarcerated for traffic related offenses (excluding DUI -- including DUI, the figure is 42 percent).

Among those aged 60 and over, however, more than 71 percent of those incarcerated were held for DUI or detoxification.

Table XXII reviews both race and sex of persons incarcerated by reason for incarceration for local correctional facilities statewide in 1984. When examining this data, it is important for the reader to remember that the BIA jails do not currently report to this information system, and only reported data is shown here. (See the description of the NDJIS at the beginning of this report).

Table XXII

Incarcerations by Reason for
Incarceration by Race and Sex
North Dakota, 1984

Reason for Incarceration	Race: White		American Indian		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	15			1	1		16	1
Negligent Manslaughter	2	2	1				3	2
Gross Sexual Imposition	50	1	12		2		64	1
Robbery	12	5	7				19	5
Aggravated Assault	67	3	28	4	9		104	7
Burglary	266	8	46	1	8		320	9
Larceny/Theft	558	89	116	45	17		691	134
Motor Vehicle Theft	88	3	17	9	2		107	12
Other Assaults	193	9	44	10	8		245	19
Arson	4	1					4	1
Forgery/Counterfeiting	14	7		1	1	1	15	9
Check Offenses	887	425	42	18	22	7	951	450
Fraud	20	15		1	1		21	16
Embezzlement	2			2			2	2
Stolen Property	72	11	17	4	1		90	15
Vandalism	13		7	1			20	1
Weapons Offenses	30	1	3	1			33	2
Prostitution/Comm. Vice		4						4
Child Molesting	9						9	
Other Sex Offenses	30		2				32	
Drug Offenses	522	50	45	4	23	1	590	55
Child Abuse/Neglect	20	3	2	1			22	4
Non-Support	80		7	1	5		92	1
Other Offenses Against Family	12		4	1			16	1
DUI	4,346	466	495	120	77	5	4,718	591
Liquor Laws (Not DUI)	260	37	25	10	3		288	47
Disorderly Conduct	595	62	269	48	28	8	892	118
Other Offenses	913	97	160	21	32	2	1,105	120
Suspicion	2						2	
Curfew and Loitering	1						1	
Running Away	99	90	15	17	6	2	120	109
Ungovernable Behavior	37	31	1	4			38	35
Possession/Drinking Liquor	87	15	26	12			113	27
Other Juvenile Offenses	31	12	8	11	3		42	23
AWOL	17	3	2	3			19	6
Detoxification	933	99	903	95	22		1,858	194
Escape	19		7				26	
Municipal Ord. Violations	45	7	24	3	3		72	10
Parole Violations	31	2	5		2		38	2
Protective Custody	70	5	5	2	4		79	7
Leaving Scene of Accident	43	4	6	3			49	7
Reckless Driving	103	2	16	1	1		120	3
Driving Under Suspension	1,558	81	259	52	24	2	1,841	135
Open Container	29	1	14	1	8		51	2
Other Traffic	176	12	59	4	4		239	16
Trespassing	84	18	24	4	1		109	22
Sleeper (No Offense)	47	2	9	3	3		59	5
Bench Warrant	1,072	101	262	74	20		1,354	175
Held for Federal Marshal	59	4	53	7	14		126	11
Pick Up Orders	171	37	24	11	54	2	249	50
Probation Violations	238	27	29	2	1		268	29
Custody Review	10	4	6	3			16	7
Gambling	2						2	
Grand Total	14,044	1,856	3,106	616	410	30	17,560	2,302

Whites accounted for 79 percent of all incarcerations in 1984 (see Table XVI above), but were responsible for only 50 percent of the incarcerations for detoxification. On the other hand, American Indians accounted for only 18 percent of all incarcerations in 1984, but 49 percent of all incarcerations for detoxification.

Indians were incarcerated for alcohol-specific reasons in the following numbers:

Detoxification	998
DUI	615
Liquor Laws	35
Open Container	15
Possession/Drinking Liquor	38
TOTAL	1,701

These alcohol-specific reasons were 46 percent of all of the reasons for which Indians were incarcerated. Although this shows a decline in incarcerations of American Indians over past years, it still represents a very large percentage of total incarcerations of American Indians.

LEGAL STATUS

North Dakota local correctional facilities held persons in each of several categories of legal status during 1984. These categories ranged from persons under investigation, through those serving sentences, to persons held for no offense but as a community service (detoxification, sleepers). Table XXIII presents a complete list of these categories, the number of persons held annually in each category from 1977 through 1984, and the percent of total persons held annually represented by each category.

Table XXIII

Incarcerations in Local Correctional Facilities
by Legal Status at Intake
North Dakota, 1977-1984

Means of Release	Year							
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Awaiting Trial	8,928 (49.8%)	9,246 (53.2%)	9,220 (51.2%)	11,104 (54.6%)	12,578 (56.9%)	13,612 (60.4%)	13,306 (61.1%)	11,935 (59.5%)
Held for Detoxification	4,693 (26.2%)	4,314 (24.8%)	4,474 (24.8%)	4,365 (21.5%)	3,995 (18.1%)	3,492 (15.5%)	2,585 (11.9%)	2,194 (11%)
Serving Sentence	1,431 (8.0%)	1,291 (7.4%)	1,494 (8.3%)	2,083 (10.2%)	2,472 (11.2%)	2,766 (12.3%)	3,186 (14.6%)	3,732 (18.6%)
Awaiting Transfer	1,068 (6.0%)	908 (5.2%)	897 (5%)	881 (4.3%)	807 (3.7%)	738 (3.3%)	752 (3.5%)	607 (3%)
In-Transit	640 (3.6%)	705 (4.1%)	956 (5.3%)	848 (4.2%)	908 (4.1%)	721 (3.2%)	661 (3.0%)	378 (1.9%)
Awaiting Indictment	82 (.5%)	51 (.3%)	222 (1.2%)	275 (1.4%)	296 (1.3%)	332 (1.5%)	463 (2.1%)	451 (2.2%)
Awaiting Sentencing	387 (2.2%)	223 (1.3%)	167 (.9%)	216 (1.1%)	268 (1.2%)	278 (1.2%)	199 (.9%)	131 (.6%)
Under Investigation	265 (1.5%)	129 (.7%)	108 (.6%)	136 (.7%)	232 (1.1%)	249 (1.1%)	190 (.9%)	102 (.5%)
Awaiting Probation/ Parole Hearing	97 (.5%)	113 (.7%)	102 (.6%)	91 (.5%)	149 (.7%)	175 (.8%)	295 (1.3%)	430 (2.1%)
Sleeper (No Offense)	236 (1.3%)	283 (1.6%)	266 (1.5%)	238 (1.2%)	257 (1.2%)	130 (.6%)	71 (.3%)	50 (.3%)
Federal Prisoner	64 (.4%)	110 (.6%)	89 (.5%)	94 (.5%)	122 (.6%)	36 (.2%)	70 (.3%)	48 (.2%)
Military Prisoner	24 (.1%)	10 (.1%)	12 (.1%)	11 (.1%)	9 (.04%)	11 (.05%)	8 (.04%)	4 (.02%)
Awaiting Appeal	18 (.1%)	7 (.04%)	4 (.02%)	2 (.01%)	-- --	6 (.03%)	2 (.01%)	-- --
Total	17,933	17,390	18,011	20,344	22,093	22,546	21,788	20,062

Note: Percentages in each column may not add to 100% due to rounding.

As seen in the table, approximately 59 percent of all persons reported held in 1984 were awaiting trial. That percentage had grown from 1977 through 1983, and then declined slightly in 1984. That represents a consistent decline from the 26.2 percent reported in 1977. Eleven percent were held for detoxification in 1984. About 11 percent of persons held in any given year were actually serving a sentence when initially held, but in this case we see a consistent increase from 7.4 percent in 1978 to 18.6 percent in 1984. The total number of persons who eventually served sentences is, of course, higher because many time the status will change from awaiting trial to serving sentence, -- however, these statistics point out that the concept of the jail as a place of punishment is not a concept consistent with the facts. Rather, local jails function primarily to assume the safekeeping of persons, and their appearance in court, until some other disposition is reached. Or, they serve as places for "sobering up." The number of persons actually serving sentence, by comparison, is still very small.

The categories used in the NDJIS for legal status, and their explanations, are as follows:

Code (UI) Under Investigation: Used only for subjects who have not been formally charged with an offense.

(AI) Awaiting Indictment: Used only for subjects who have been charged with an offense or offenses but whose case(s) have not yet been examined by a grand jury.

(AT) Awaiting Trial: Used only for subjects who have been charged (and indicted, if applicable) but not yet brought to trial.

(AS) Awaiting Sentencing: Used only for subjects who have been tried and convicted of an offense or offenses but not yet sentenced for the offense(s).

(AA) Awaiting Appeal: Used only for subjects who have been sentenced and who are appealing the conviction and/or sentence.

(TR) Awaiting Transfer: Used only for inmates who are sentenced and awaiting transfer to another correctional institution and who are not appealing.

(AH) Awaiting Probation or Parole Revocation Hearing: Used only for probationers or parolees awaiting a hearing on technical violations of their probation or parole conditions. If a probationer or parolee is charged with a new offense, the appropriate code is entered (e.g., under investigation, awaiting indictment, awaiting trial, etc.)

(SS) Serving Sentence: Used only for inmates who are sentenced to confinement in the local jail and who are not appealing their case(s).

(TS) Transit: Used only for inmates temporarily being held for local or state authorities from other than the reporting jurisdiction (or for juveniles held for parents).

(FD) Federal: Used for subjects held for federal authorities.

(ML) Military: Used for those held for military authorities.

(DX) Detoxification: Used for subjects detained only for detoxification.

(SL) Sleeper: No offense.

Detoxification as a legal status should not be assumed to be the same thing as detoxification as a reason for incarceration. The correctional officers recording the jail register data are required to make choices from among the various legal status categories and reasons for incarceration. When there are several reasons for incarceration involved, for instance, they must select only one to be reported based on a hierarchy of seriousness. There are also situations when more than one legal status may apply, or where it is simply difficult to determine the legal status. The choices from among the reasons for incarceration, and from the legal status categories are made independent of each other: i.e., there is no requirement that a selection of "detoxification" in the legal status category must be accompanied by a selection of "detoxification" as the reason for incarceration.

An example of when these two detoxification references may not correspond is the case of an individual arrested for DUI who is able to bond out immediately. He is, however, detained for detoxification. Since the individual is able to bond out, he is not being held awaiting trial, but rather for detoxification -- and that is his legal status. He is not recorded, however, under reason for incarceration, as a detoxification case. The reason for incarceration would be DUI.

We know that in many instances there are cases where detoxification is recorded as the legal status but some other reason for incarceration is used. In the eight years of available data, detoxification as a legal status has run from 142 to 584 cases in excess of the number of recorded detoxifications as reason for incarceration.

LENGTH OF INCARCERATION

Table XXIV shows numbers of persons held annually in specific time periods. The proportion of reported incarcerations of two hours or less had been steadily increasing during six of the last eight years, until in 1982, more than one-fifth of all reported incarcerations were held two hours or less. In 1983 and 1984, however, those numbers began to decline. Over 44 percent were held less than 12 hours and when looking at incarcerations of less

than 24 hours duration, we find over 62 percent of total reported incarcerations. Nearly 97 percent of all persons held were held fewer than thirty days. The most noteworthy observation regarding this table is the consistency of distribution in the various time periods from year to year.

Table XXIV

Incarcerations by
Length of Incarceration
North Dakota, 1977-1984

Length of Incarceration	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
2 hrs. or less	2,235 (12.5%)	2,471 (14.2%)	2,584 (14.0%)	3,370 (16.5%)	3,986 (18%)	4,645 (20.6%)	4,163 (19.1%)	3,923 (19.5%)
3 - 6 hrs.	1,890 (10.6%)	1,844 (10.6%)	1,862 (10%)	1,917 (9.4%)	2,033 (9.2%)	2,053 (9.1%)	1,552 (7.1%)	1,443 (7.2%)
7 - 12 hrs.	4,841 (27%)	4,378 (25.2%)	4,478 (24.3%)	4,812 (23.6%)	4,790 (21.7%)	4,850 (21.5%)	4,623 (21.2%)	3,547 (17.7%)
13 - 24 hrs.	3,404 (19%)	3,387 (19.4%)	3,628 (19.7%)	3,598 (17.6%)	3,646 (16.5%)	3,163 (14%)	3,328 (15.3%)	3,550 (17.7%)
25 - 96 hrs.	3,286** (18.3%)	3,165** (18.2%)	3,573** (19.4%)	4,076** (20%)	4,571** (20.7%)	4,549 (20.2%)	4,509 (20.7%)	4,448 (22.2%)
97 hrs. - 7 days	837*** (4.7%)	786*** (4.5%)	827*** (4.5%)	933*** (4.6%)	1,071*** (4.8%)	1,129 (5%)	1,244 (5.7%)	857 (4.3%)
8 - 30 days	1,053 (5.9%)	1,007 (5.8%)	1,008 (5.5%)	1,242 (6.1%)	1,479 (6.7%)	1,565 (6.9%)	1,718 (7.9%)	1,654 (8.2%)
31 - 90 days	301 (1.7%)	270 (1.6%)	206 (1.1%)	354 (1.7%)	399 (1.8%)	465 (2.1%)	456 (2.1%)	473 (2.4%)
Over 90 days	64 (.3%)	85 (.5%)	275 (1.5%)	92 (.4%)	119 (.5%)	149 (.7%)	195 (.9%)	167 (.8%)
TOTAL	17,911 (100%)	17,393 (100%)	18,441 (100%)	20,394 (100%)	22,093 (100%)	22,568 (100%)	21,788 (100%)	20,062 (100%)

*Since Length of Incarceration uses total time in the facility and the count of persons held in any year uses intake date as the determining factor, there are some discrepancies between these annual totals and those shown previously in this report.

**The time period for 1977-1981 is 24-90 hours.

***The time period for 1977-1981 is 91 hours - 7 days.

There are some rather significant implications to this information:

1. Local jails are primarily short-term (less than 24 hours) holding facilities. The state had, in 1984, three classifications or grades of jail facilities distinguished by how long prisoners could be kept in each: (a) grade three -- up to 96 hours; (b) grade two -- up to 90 days; and (c) grade one -- up to one year. More than 84 percent of all incarcerations in the state could be accommodated in grade three facilities in 1984.

2. Grade three and two facilities could have accommodated 99.2 percent of all incarcerations in 1984.

3. Grade one jails were needed to house only .8 percent of all local incarcerations in 1984, or 167 persons incarcerated in excess of 90 days; and only 70 in excess of 180 days. Even though grade one facilities may be used to incarcerate up to one year, they are not used extensively for that purpose.

Table XXV lists the number of incarcerations occurring in each of the facilities in the state for selected periods of time. The time periods selected are the same as in Table XXIV, except that Table XXV includes an additional period of "over 180 days," and establishes the immediately preceding category at "91-180 days." The selection of time periods from these two tables is arbitrary except where cutoffs are made to coincide with the three grades of jail facilities: i.e., 96 hours for grade three, and 90 days for grade two.

It is interesting that in different facilities, different time periods contain the largest percentages of incarcerations. For instance, in the Grand Forks County Jail, there are 560 incarcerations recorded in the 7-12 hour period, but in Cass County, the largest number of incarcerations were for two hours or less. In Burleigh County, Lake Region, Morton County, and Richland County, the largest category was the 25-96 hour period.

Table XXV

Incarcerations by Facility
by Length of Incarceration
North Dakota, 1984

	2 Hours or Less	3-6 Hours	7-12 Hours	13-24 Hours	25-96 Hours	97 Hrs.-7 Days	8-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	Over 180 Days	Facility Total
Adams Co.	2	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
Barnes Co.	19	18	95	61	84	13	27	7	0	0	324
Bottineau Co.	10	10	50	28	32	11	26	1	2	0	170
Burleigh Co.	87	96	253	171	289	102	190	28	3	2	1,221
Cass Co.	1,141	221	336	971	608	110	279	115	22	15	3,818
Cass Co. J.D.C.	13	11	20	38	50	18	36	2	0	0	188
Cavalier Co.	4	4	42	24	23	9	3	0	0	0	109
Dickey Co.	34	10	14	14	16	3	2	0	0	0	93
Divide Co.	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Eddy Co.	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Emmons Co.	0	4	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	13
Foster Co.	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Golden Valley Co.	4	4	7	5	18	4	0	0	0	0	42
Grand Forks	455	207	560	356	517	94	148	56	13	9	2,415
Grand Forks Co. JS	12	8	11	35	57	14	25	0	0	0	162
Grant Co.	1	0	2	2	6	0	3	0	0	0	14
Mott	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lake Region C.C.	188	66	431	527	549	82	175	29	6	3	2,056
Logan Co.	0	3	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
McIntosh Co.	1	4	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	10
McKenzie Co.	14	21	78	64	91	3	0	0	0	1	272
McLean Co.	11	16	27	15	30	4	18	4	0	0	125
Garrison	2	1	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
Mercer Co.	90	58	116	47	102	23	22	4	0	0	462
Morton Co.	246	38	84	102	272	32	66	12	1	1	854
Mountrail Co.	18	7	19	18	41	8	9	2	0	0	122
Pembina Co.	17	9	37	47	36	8	6	1	0	0	161
Pierce Co.	15	10	5	15	18	4	21	5	2	0	95
Ransom Co.	3	7	33	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	46
Richland Co.	25	44	110	82	262	64	89	20	4	1	701
Rolette Co.	54	18	74	48	91	36	46	9	0	0	376
Dunseith	64	38	96	88	110	1	0	0	0	0	397
Sheridan Co.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
SWMCCC	166	94	324	221	281	54	83	38	13	20	1,294
Stutsman Co.	140	42	25	72	275	25	61	13	0	1	654
Traill Co.	27	18	31	15	28	6	15	3	3	0	146
Walsh Co.	32	60	116	94	104	14	35	10	0	0	465
Ward Co.	905	121	145	112	126	45	120	49	23	15	1,661
Minot	14	31	63	63	77	0	1	0	0	0	249
Williams Co.	102	137	315	198	245	69	148	64	5	2	1,285
Total	3,923	1,463	3,547	3,550	4,448	857	1,654	473	97	70	20,062

We know from the consistency displayed in Table XXIV that if we were to go back and look at previous years for individual agencies, we would find distributions very similar to those mentioned above. The practices in the individual jail facilities and in the courts which they serve are relatively stable, and it is these practices which account for the differences between facilities.

A statistic which we have relied upon in the past for planning purposes is what we have called the "average length of incarceration." This was derived by looking at all of the incarcerations which fell in a given category of race, sex, age, etc., and determining an average incarceration time for all the cases in those categories. Table XXVI features the average length of incarceration for males and females in various age groups for each of eight years.

Table XXVI

Average Length of Incarceration
(In Hours)
by Age and Sex
North Dakota, 1977-1984

Average Length of Incarceration
In Hours

Age	Male								Female							
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
10 and Under	9	55	42	23	16	1	39	250	13	11	2	23	1	27	32	1
11 - 12	13	46	49	6	67	25	25	117	13	72	139	12	38	21	1	157
13 - 14	59	63	31	59	69	60	68	72	30	51	96	30	67	70	53	51
15	45	51	89	50	58	50	49	57	24	43	122	60	75	73	45	79
16	38	44	51	97	80	47	59	91	24	48	85	48	97	61	45	30
17	109	72	47	76	86	67	62	83	17	41	34	101	28	46	53	29
Juvenile Average	72	59	56	73	78	57	59	80	24	47	87	58	67	61	48	49
18	89	143	212	81	108	172	185	250	35	41	26	28	35	48	30	18
19	97	92	63	71	103	101	120	121	26	24	44	89	31	52	52	27
20	97	95	48	73	101	96	106	150	32	60	35	30	69	58	67	35
21	86	96	58	88	98	96	86	133	19	26	34	56	53	45	108	70
22	68	77	53	80	86	76	95	123	23	28	44	22	35	100	56	62
23	107	86	55	82	103	101	111	104	128	59	14	49	40	93	24	40
24	100	96	336	64	88	86	91	109	47	34	22	46	45	277	68	54
25 - 29	84	84	59	75	78	96	110	100	47	48	44	43	86	55	72	63
30 - 34	78	82	63	69	74	84	96	107	67	56	27	28	29	85	51	47
35 - 39	62	79	178	68	89	80	129	107	27	40	25	48	76	82	42	66
40 - 44	60	73	42	121	70	85	89	108	38	20	23	44	40	59	87	72
45 - 49	61	48	6	177	69	81	199	239	26	15	20	32	38	64	27	46
50 - 54	47	49	45	55	65	61	81	126	18	35	13	10	31	10	17	23
55 - 59	57	35	19	37	61	159	76	64	121	25	18	15	26	10	47	40
60 - 64	39	41	27	43	49	96	40	49	19	30	25	94	12	67	29	32
65 and Over	39	43	24	33	31	58	41	44	6	7	14	4	27	5	14	125
Adult Average	76	80	69	79	84	95	109	121	43	39	31	42	52	74	58	53
All Ages Average	76	79	68	78	83	93	107	120	39	41	46	45	55	72	56	53

It is apparent in Table XXVI that there is little relationship between age and length of incarceration, as the numbers in each age category, from year to year, are likely to cover an extremely wide range and there is not much to distinguish one age group from another. The most that can be said, based on the data in Table XXVI, is that average lengths of incarceration run somewhat higher for males than females, and the average length for both males and females has steadily increased since we began collecting data in 1977 -- 58 percent for males and 36 percent for females. Similar random distributions are found when length of incarceration is related to other variables. The reason there is so much fluctuation in the numbers from one time period to another is that, as we can see in Tables XXIV and XXV, the majority of cases are bunched at less than 24 hours. However, those few cases that go for extended incarceration periods take on considerably greater weight -- the greater the length of incarceration, the greater the weight it has in determining the average. This essentially renders "average length of incarceration" ineffective as a descriptor of jail use. We will no longer emphasize use of "average length of incarceration" as a useful statistic, but will further develop "length of incarceration" as selected periods of incarceration.

MEANS OF RELEASE

The North Dakota Jail Information System also records the method by which each individual recorded held was released during any calendar year. Some persons were not released by the end of the calendar year and are therefore not included in these statistics on release. For example, in 1984, there were 20,062 persons reported incarcerated in local facilities; however, there were releases reported for only 20,022. Table XXVII provides data, annually from 1977 through 1984, on numbers of persons achieving release by various means.

Almost 32 percent of all persons held in 1984 bonded out, either through the court or through an agent. Over 12 percent were transferred to another authority (i.e., State Penitentiary, military, or other federal authority, etc.). About 10 percent of those held in 1984 were not held on any charges and another 22 percent completed their sentences. Approximately 17 percent were released on their own recognizance and the remaining 7 percent of those released were handled by various means as shown in Table XXVII. These percentages have remained relatively stable throughout the past eight years (1977 through 1984).

Table XXVII

Means of Release
of Incarcerations
North Dakota, 1977-1984

Means of Release	Year							
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Cash Bond to Court	3,648 (20.3%)	3,933 (22.6%)	3,879 (21.8%)	4,732 (23.4%)	5,726 (25.9%)	6,240 (27.7%)	4,987 (23%)	4,140 (20.6%)
Completed Sentence	2,468 (13.8%)	1,747 (10.1%)	2,058 (11.6%)	2,594 (12.8%)	3,476 (15.7%)	3,613 (16.0%)	4,085 (18.8%)	4,587 (22.8%)
No Charge	3,691 (20.6%)	4,022 23.1%)	4,181 (23.5%)	3,839 (19.0%)	3,461 (15.7%)	2,997 (13.3%)	2,441 (11.2%)	2,013 (10%)
Transferred to Other Authority	2,789 (15.6%)	2,738 (15.8%)	2,698 (15.2%)	2,913 (14.4%)	3,036 (13.8%)	2,698 (12.0%)	2,814 (13%)	2,153 (10.8%)
Cash Bond to Agent	2,090 (11.6%)	1,890 (10.9%)	1,642 (9.2%)	2,408 (11.9%)	2,422 (11.0%)	2,441 (10.8%)	2,637 (12.1%)	2,257 (11.3%)
Released on Own Recognizance	1,168 (6.5%)	1,229 (7.1%)	1,462 (8.2%)	1,628 (8.0%)	1,790 (8.1%)	2,070 (9.2%)	2,408 (11.1%)	3,403 (17%)
Paid Fine	631 (3.5%)	569 (3.3%)	621 (3.5%)	825 (4.1%)	645 (2.9%)	762 (3.4%)	685 (3.2%)	454 (2.3%)
Placed on Parole	52 (.3%)	72 (.4%)	64 (.4%)	70 (.3%)	158 (.7%)	496 (2.2%)	527 (2.4%)	96 (.5%)
Transferred to Medical Facility	652 (3.6%)	713 (4.1%)	608 (3.4%)	535 (2.6%)	545 (2.5%)	464 (2.1%)	446 (2.1%)	410 (2%)
Released on Other's Recognizance	278 (1.5%)	182 (1.0%)	288 (1.6%)	382 (1.9%)	435 (2.0%)	413 (1.8%)	374 (1.7%)	315 (1.6%)
Charges Dismissed	194 (1.0%)	117 (.7%)	99 (.6%)	95 (.5%)	130 (.6%)	140 (.6%)	103 (.5%)	81 (.4%)
Placed on Probation	116 (.6%)	83 (.5%)	74 (.4%)	50 (.2%)	74 (.3%)	67 (.3%)	88 (.4%)	55 (.3%)
Diversion Program	111 (.6%)	24 (.1%)	16 (.1%)	81 (.4%)	105 (.5%)	65 (.3%)	51 (.2%)	32 (.2%)
Deported	22 (.1%)	42 (.2%)	65 (.4%)	56 (.3%)	54 (.2%)	35 (.2%)	47 (.2%)	22 (.1%)
Escaped	15 (.1%)	20 (.1%)	16 (.1%)	19 (.09%)	19 (.08%)	11 (.05%)	7 (.03%)	2 (.01%)
Deceased	2 (.01%)	2 (.01%)	1 (.005%)	1 (.005%)	1 (.004%)	--	--	2 (.01%)
Total*	17,927	17,383	17,772	20,228	22,077	22,512	21,700	20,022

* Column totals for means of release do not equal the total number of incarcerations for anv given year because of the persons who were not released at the time yearly calculations were made.

Note: Percentages in each column may not add to 100% because of rounding.